The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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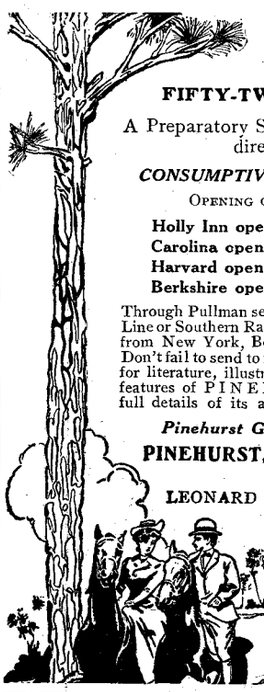

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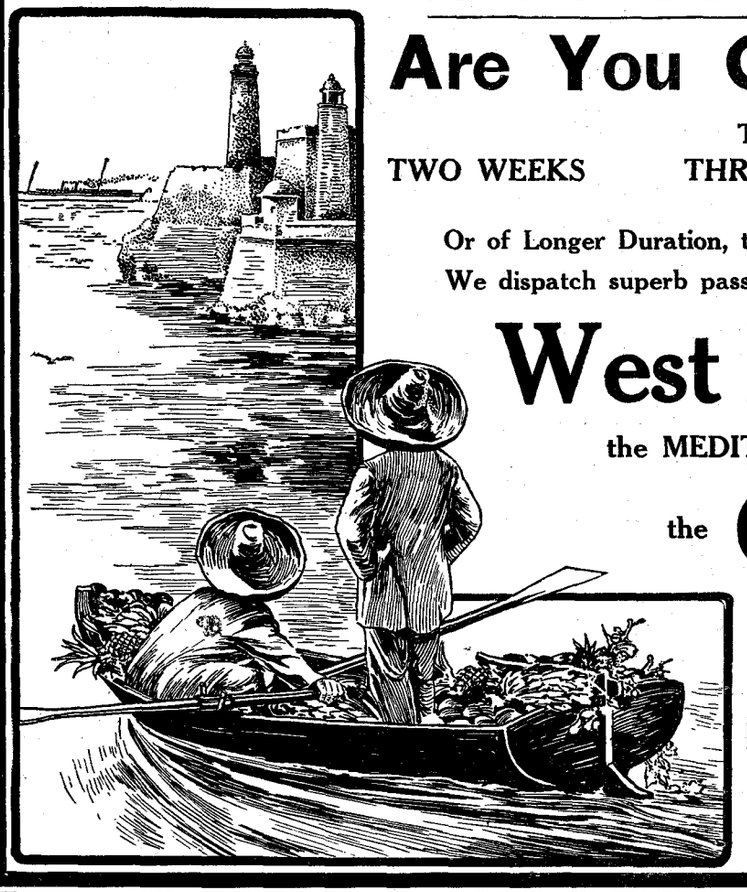

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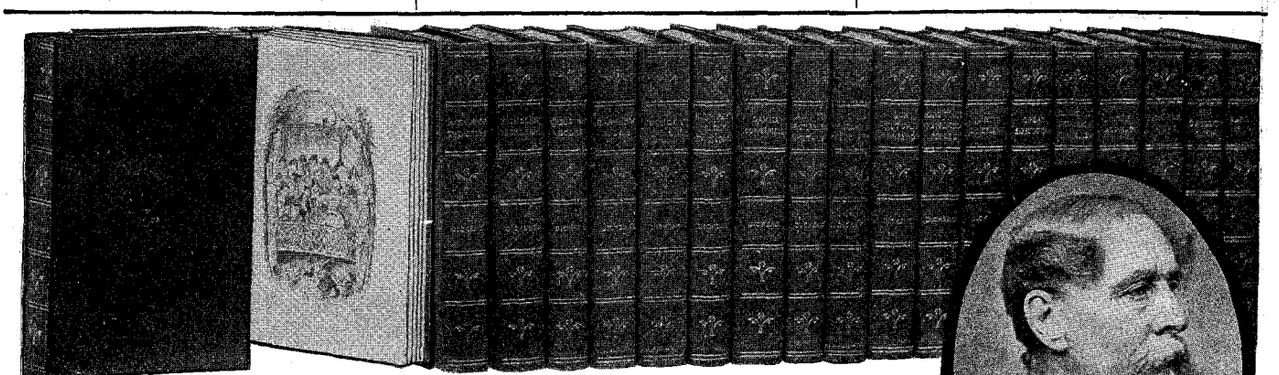

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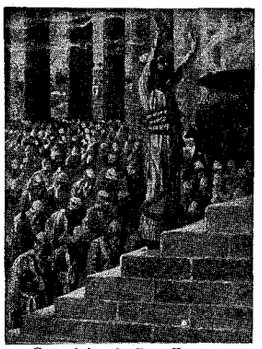

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

LARGER ASPECTS OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

THE Republican press is manifestly relieved to find in the results of the November elections no indication of a political revulsion growing out of the recent financial panic. In most cases, as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarks, a panic or even an approach to a panic means a loss of popularity and prestige for the party in power. Altho the issues involved in these elections were in the main essentially local, the seekers of political portents find in the results much that seems to them of national significance. Thus the President himself, in a statement given out from the White House, describes the results as "extremely gratifying," and the New York *World* (Dem.) reads the signs searchingly, but in vain, for any hint of a "Roosevelt reaction." "It is easy to see," affirms the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), after surveying the returns as a whole, "that the long period of Republican supremacy is likely to be lengthened out to the extent of at least four years more"; and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) asserts confidently that "the Democratic party as a national party is weaker now than it was in 1904 or 1906; and nothing in Tuesday's voting indicates that it is gaining ground East, West, or South at the expense of Republicanism." In fact, the New York *Sun* (Ind.) discovers the Democratic party "in the historic act of turning its weapons upon itself and committing hara-kiri." The process is thus described:

"In Massachusetts the Democratic factions were tearing each other tooth and nail before election day came, and on the eve of a Presidential contest the party finds its ranks broken and scattered and the ground heaped with dead and wounded; but the casualties have been inflicted by Democrats. . . . . .

"In Nebraska the only Democrat conspicuous enough to be accounted a leader repeated his biennial failure after writing the party platform, organizing victory, and making a personal campaign. This eminent man lost his own ward and rolled up a large majority in the State against his party. . . . In Kentucky, where he went to inspire the Democratic host and point the way to victory, there was an utter rout and the Republicans triumphed magnificently."

Returning to the statement from the White House, we read in part:

"As compared with the elections next preceding the last Presidential elections, we have done decidedly better than we did in 1903. Then, as yesterday, Rhode Island and Maryland went against us, but this year we have won a sweeping victory in Kentucky for the first time since McKinley's first election; and the victory in Massachusetts was also remarkable.

"The showing in Pennsylvania and Nebraska is equally good. Moreover, the showing in New York State as a whole was excellent, far better than was the case prior to the last Presidential election.

"That the result in Manhattan was due to purely local causes is shown by comparing it with the decisive triumphs in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, and in the State generally. . . . . .

"As a whole the showing has been an improvement over what it was four years ago and eight years ago."

The President's exultant tone, *The World* mournfully admits, is justified by the facts. Says that sturdy Democratic paper:

"Comparatively, the Republican party polls its heaviest vote in Presidential years, the Democratic party in off years. This was an off year. There should have been decisive Democratic victories with corresponding Republican defeats. Where are they?

"Not in New Jersey, altho in the early hours of Wednesday morning *The World* deluded itself into such a belief. . . . The bitterest anti-Roosevelt sentiment in the country now exists in New York south of Chambers Street. Nowhere is this sentiment better reflected politically than in the great commuter vote of New Jersey. Taking this fact into consideration, the saving of that State to the Republicans was a remarkable achievement.

"Kentucky has gone Republican for the fourth time since 1894, and Willson's plurality for Governor is greater than the combined Republican pluralities in the three other elections. Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's own State, has given increased off-year majorities to the Republican candidates. The Republican candidate for Governor in Massachusetts polled more votes than all his opponents combined. Despite a fusion defeat in Manhattan the Republicans carried Brooklyn and held their own in the State. Indeed, they have done more, for if the Independence League is to be a permanent factor the Democratic party may be as sadly split in New York as it is in Massachusetts.

"The truth is that the results throughout the country evidence no diminution of Republican strength and no abatement of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity. . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt has a right to exult, but is the country warranted in sharing his jubilation?"

While the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) claims that "the Republican success in Kentucky is a clear national gain for the Republicans," the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) asserts with equal positiveness that "to those who have knowledge of local conditions such a result can be invested with no national significance in connection with the Presidential struggle a year hence."

The result in New York County is interesting as a comment upon the much-discust Republican-Hearst fusion. "Each party to the fusion," asserts the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "lost from 40,000 to 50,000 votes, and the vote of both together was far below what each had been able to poll separately." Mr. Hearst, however, remarks in his New York *American* that "the defeat of the anti-Tammany ticket demonstrates only that party ties are stronger than civic sentiment at present in New York." *The Tribune*, the principal Republican paper of the State, thinks that Tammany will never again fear Mr. Hearst, while "the Republicans will henceforth

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have more cause to dread his support than his opposition." No less important than the State elections, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), were a number of the municipal elections. We read further:

"Of supreme consequence, of course, was the reform victory in San Francisco. . . . Mayor Taylor's plurality shows that ordinary party lines were swept away by the voters, and that union labor, as a political force, could not hold the wage-earners in a solid phalanx against the cause that Dr. Taylor so plainly represented. . . . . .

"Coming across the Continent one must pause at Salt Lake City and then at Louisville. In the Mormon capital the victory for the so-called American party, which opposed both the Republican and Democratic organizations on the ground that church influences controlled them, will be popular elsewhere in the country owing to the disfavor in which the Mormon hierarchy's activity in politics is generally viewed. . . . .

"The Republican mayoralty victory in Louisville will be an immense gain for decency in the government of the Kentucky city, where judicial intervention was necessary last spring in order to unseat a Democratic mayor who had obtained office by fraud. There was a heavy Democratic vote on Tuesday for the Republican candidate; and this revolt against the party machine, it should be noted, had a marked effect in turning the State also over to the Republicans.

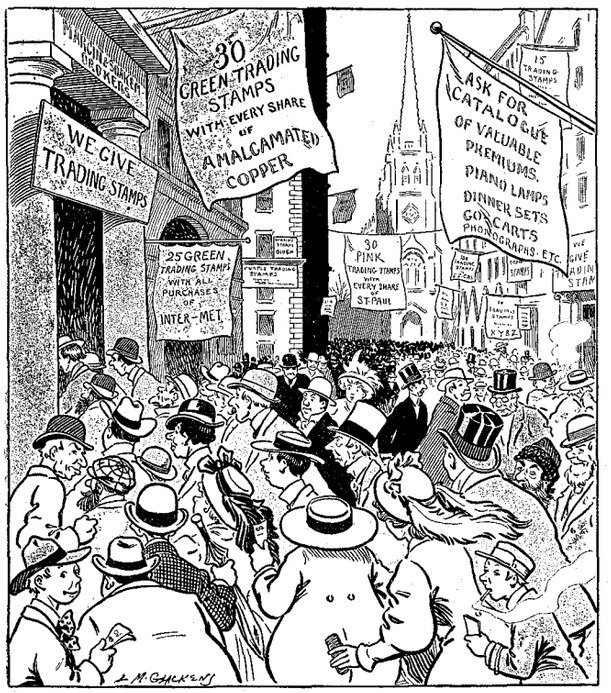
"Mayor Johnson's notable triumph in Cleveland was certainly one to be thankful for. President Roosevelt's outrageous intervention in the affairs of the city need not be dwelt upon nor is it necessary to do more than recall Secretary Taft's extraordinary remarks about the desirability of a 'party' victory in Cleveland for the sake of the party in the State. Both the President and the Secretary blundered irretrievably in thus identifying Mr. Burton's candidacy with their own political ambitions, and whether or not their action has affected the result, it is fortunate for the cause of non-partizanship in municipal affairs that this great Western city, on national issues Republican by heavy pluralities, should have passed by their appeals unheeded. . . . . .

"The remarkable victory in Toledo, also, for Mayor Whitlock, who declined a regular party nomination in order to run as an Independent, reveals a public sentiment in that city no less pronounced than that in Cleveland in favor of the Johnson idea of dealing with the public-monopoly services. Toledo, which began by electing the late 'Golden Rule' Jones as its free-lance mayor, now has a notable record for independence of party in municipal affairs. Mr. Whitlock is already one of the strong mayors of the country.

"In Jersey City an excellent mayor, Mr. Fagan, after a memorable administration on reform lines, was defeated for reelection; and this forms one of the regrettable features of Tuesday's voting."

In addition to the new governors whose portraits we publish, Governor Guild (Rep.) was reelected in Massachusetts and Governor Higgins (Dem.) in Rhode Island.

STICK TOGETHER
And play "crack the whip" with him.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.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IT MIGHT HELP SOME IF WALL STREET GAVE TRADING-STAMPS.
—Glackens in *Puck*.

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THE MAN WHO ROCKED THE BOAT.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

HINT AND COMMENT FROM THE CARTOONIST.

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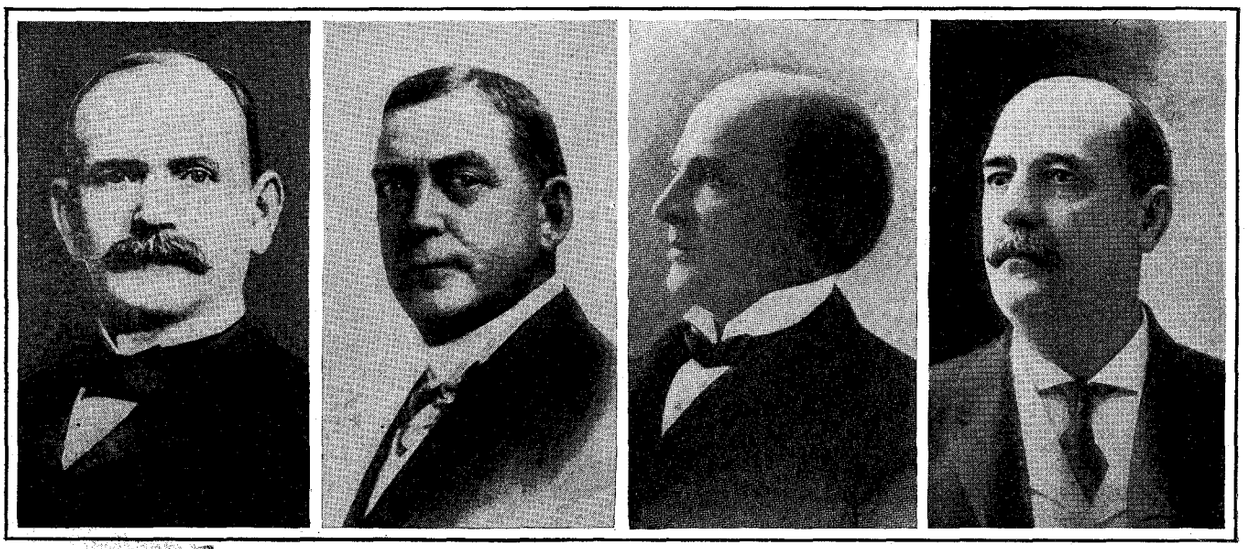


AUSTIN L. CROTHERS (DEM.) OF MARYLAND.

"The State of Maryland," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "is so closely divided politically that the party in power is always on its good behavior."

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON (REP.) OF KENTUCKY.

His election attracts special attention because of Kentucky's prominence in the Democratic ranks. Both candidates espoused temperance.

E. F. NOEL (DEM.) OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Noel won his State without a struggle, as no opposition candidate of any party entered the field against him.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT (REP.) OF NEW JERSEY.

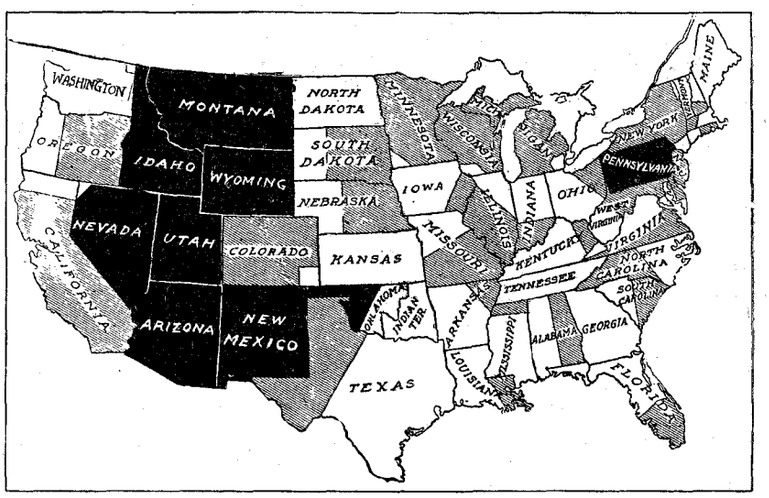
Mr. Fort's personality, says the New York *Tribune*, counted much in the campaign, in which even the local issues were not very clearly defined.

THE NEW GOVERNORS-ELECT.

PROHIBITION GROWING FORMIDABLE

RECENT victories of the prohibition forces are drawing respectful comments even from papers which formerly treated the movement as a joke. In the elections of November 5 two of Delaware's three counties "went dry" after one of the most exciting campaigns in the history of the State, and the day was marked by minor prohibition successes in various other parts of the country also. According to Mr. Charles R. Jones, national chairman of the Prohibition party, the election returns "show a marked climax to the series of Prohibition triumphs of the last ninety days." If these successes, he adds, are not misleading, they mean that "the prohibition issue will force itself into the national politics of 1908 by its own momentum and will there afford the Prohibition party the greatest opportunity of its career." Whether Mr. Jones's reading of the signs be accurate or not, the press—including the leading organs of the liquor trade—agree that antisaloon sentiment was never stronger throughout the country than it is now. Thus *The Wine and Spirit Gazette* (New York) warns "the trade" that "the license system is in peril and the business interests dependent upon its perpetuity are threatened with disaster;" and it is not long since Chicago's *Champion of Fair Play*, the official organ of the liquor trade of the West, admonished its patrons that their business was being attacked from all sides, adding: "You will need all your resources, all your grit, all your strength, and all your united power to preserve your rights and privileges against the flood-tide of unreasonable and unreasoning prejudices." There is a remarkable tendency on the part of the liquor press to saddle the retail end of the business with all the blame for the present situation. Thus *Beverages* (New York) admits that "various forms of viciousness seem to fasten to the liquor traffic with the tenacity of barnacles"; and it adds: "The reform of the saloon and the elimination of the dive and such like efforts may not head off the wave of prohibition now spreading over this republic, but these steps can certainly help some." A saloon, says the same paper, "has no more right to be a 'sporty' headquarters than a grocery store." If the new prohibition movement has done nothing else, it has brought on the disreputable saloon-keeper the wrath of the better element in his profession, says the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to quote from a resolution formulated by the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of New York urging that "the present laws be changed, to the end that the [retail] business may be ultimately conducted by men of recognized character and standing in the community." But as *The Post* remarks, "much as the urbane, benevolent, discreet, and respectable tavern-keeper of fiction and the stage might do to regenerate his business and stop the flood of 'sumptuary laws,' we fear it will take more than a set of resolutions to produce him in the body."

Of seventeen counties in Illinois which availed themselves of the



From the Kansas City "Star."

SHOWING SPREAD OF PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The white places on the map show the proportion (but not the location) of dry territory in each State. The black States are those which have not yet adopted local-option laws. North Dakota, Georgia, Kansas, and Maine are prohibition States, as Oklahoma will be when its new constitution goes into effect. The shaded States have local option laws under which any town or county may "go dry" on its own initiative if it wishes.

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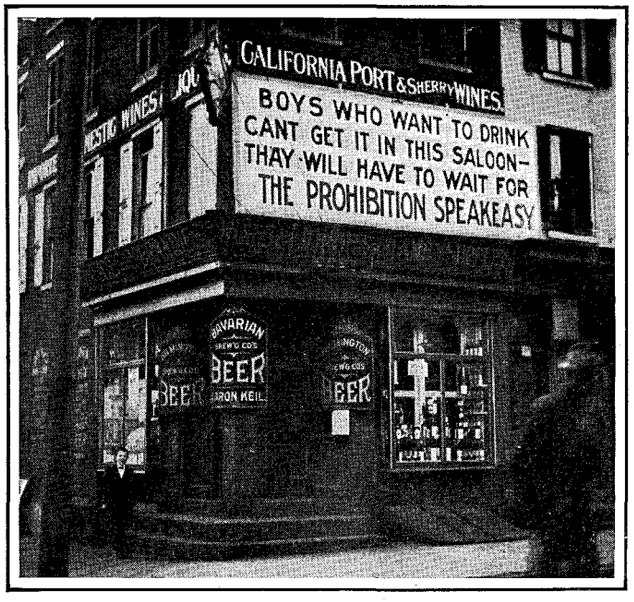
new local-option law and submitted the question of "saloons or no saloons" to their voters during the November elections, sixteen "went dry." Not many days before, Jefferson County, Ala., including the great industrial town of Birmingham, voted for prohibition, the new order of things to begin on January 1. "The greatest labor city in the South," says the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "has decided to try prohibition, and upon the experiment will depend the success of the movement." "The victory in Birmingham," jubilantly exclaims *The Associated Prohibition Press* (Chicago), "may prove as notable in its effect upon the Prohibition movement as the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga proved to the American Revolution." It is claimed, moreover, that the victory was won largely by the labor vote. It is notable that in the struggle in Delaware neither side had any assistance from the press of that State, which carried its neutrality to the extent of refusing to discuss the question editorially. Wilmington dispatches state that party lines were obliterated in the preelection campaign. The wave of prohibition which has risen in the South and Southwest has not yet reached its height, asserts the New York *Times*. In Delaware, as in the other Southern States which have gone dry in part or in whole, the well-known relation between crime and drink among the negro population formed one of the most potent arguments with the white voters. In this case, however, it is interesting to read that the negroes themselves voted for no license in a proportion of 3 to 2. That the South "is saddling its race questions on the liquor trade" is one of the grievances of the liquor organs. But as the Philadelphia *Press* concisely remarks:

"A negro population renders wise the exclusion of liquor-selling as far as possible. This powerful argument weighs all over the South, and the vote for prohibition represents exactly the same reasoning which excludes liquor by Federal law from Indian reservations, shuts it out by international agreement from the islands of the Pacific, and excludes it from great areas in Africa peopled by negroes and under the British flag. Where there is an undeveloped race the reasons there for restriction on the liquor traffic become convincing."

It will be remembered that President Roosevelt, addressing the negro population of Mound Bayou, Miss., congratulated them on



ONE SIDE'S ARGUMENT.
A saloon-keeper's campaign sign in a Delaware city.

the fact that they had not permitted a saloon within the town limits; and a number of papers lay particular stress upon the economic phases of the prohibition movement—a movement which, for half a century, was "jeered, not feared, by the saloon interests." As a Mississippi jurist puts it, "it is not a Puritanical spasm, but a cold-blooded business proposition." To quote the Philadelphia *North American* along the same line:

"We doubt if the majority of Southern men are opposed to drink in the abstract. We know the inherited dislike of the people of

HOW THE OTHER SIDE WORKED.
Women canvassing for Prohibition in the Delaware campaign.

that section to anything resembling sumptuary legislation. Yet we find every Southern State which has not established prohibition seriously considering its adoption.

"The reason is simple. The South in its marvelous new prosperity faces two imperative needs—better labor and less crime.

"The Southerners strike down the saloon because whisky is the negro's worst enemy and crime's chief stimulant. They submit to laws that affect their own personal habits because they are good business men and have calculated with mathematical exactness that the value to the community of a sober negro is ten times that of a drunken one.

"Growth of temperance in the Middle West is easier to understand. Prohibition always had stanch support there, and the present spread is merely part of the ever-increasing economic demand for sobriety of the employee by every employer in the land, from the smallest shopkeeper to the largest railroad. . . . Every merchant, manufacturer, and corporation is paying high wages. Every one wants his money's worth, and demands, as he has the right to do, that the product of every worker should furnish a profit above his wage. And every one has learned that only the sober workman provides that profit."

Says the Houston (Tex.) *Chronicle*:

"There is scarcely a benevolent order in which a man in any way connected with the liquor business can secure admission, and every commercial institution, large and small, is against the saloon.

"The moral, social, financial, and religious influences of the age are against it, and the most surprizing and forceful influence is the one last developed, the economic and financial. Money and morals combined for good make an irresistible team."

No one, remarks the New York *Sun*, can fail to see the tremendous steps that have been taken toward a dry United States within the last ten or fifteen years. We read further:

"The Southern States, owing to their peculiar social conditions, are practically 'dry.' In all the States there is a marked tendency toward higher license fees, reduction in the number of drinking-places, and new restrictions on the hours in which, and the persons to whom, liquor may be sold. In this State the Republican party has suffered no setback at the polls from raising the liquor-license fees a few years ago, altho dire consequences were foretold for it if it persisted in doing so. The cry that the rights of saloon proprietors are invaded by hostile legislation has ceased to worry politicians except in the smallest political subdivisions of the

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States. The sentiment against the trade is recognized by the men in it, and at the recent convention of liquor-dealers the sensible advice of those who want to 'clean it up' was indorsed with practical unanimity."

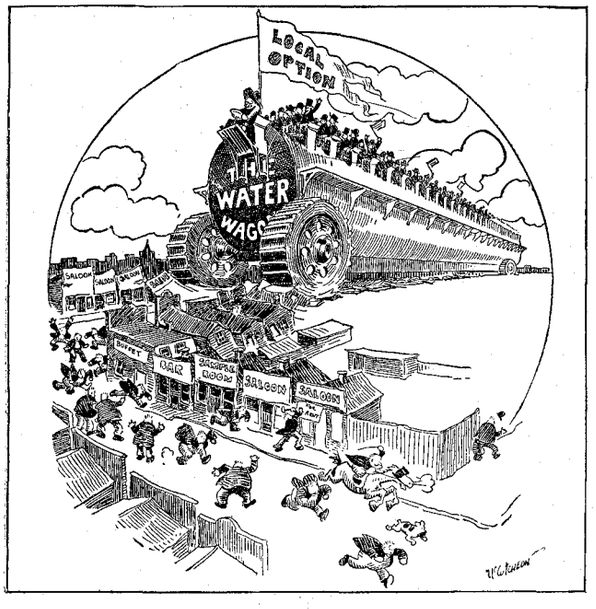
According to a statement prepared by the National Temperance Society, which has its headquarters in New York City, considerably more than one-half of the area of the United States is now governed by some sort of prohibition law, the sale of liquor either being forbidden by State statute or through local-option laws. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"Publicity is the vehicle which the Prohibitionists hope will ultimately carry them to the passage of a national prohibition law. To this end nine general temperance papers, forty-four Woman's Christian Temperance Union papers, sixty-two Prohibition party papers, thirty Antisaloon League papers, and ten Good Templar papers are now being published. Active support also is received from the various church denominational papers."

Papers which are opposed to the spread of prohibition in the South lay much stress upon the argument that prohibition does not prohibit. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose criticisms of the movement have attracted much attention, says:

"They are having a fight in Maine over the prohibition law. Tho it was iron-clad to begin with and has lasted sixty-five years, it has not only not prohibited the use and abuse of intoxicants, but has failed to diminish drunkenness. It has promoted smuggling. It has promoted extortion. It has promoted adulterations and evasions, hypocrisy and lying. The single thing which it has not done has been to make Maine 'dry.' . . . No people except the Mohammedans have ever been able to maintain a prohibition law, and the Mohammedans supply the need for drink by death-dealing drugs."

Less pessimistic, but of the same conviction in regard to the efficacy of prohibition, is *The Standard* of Daphne, Ala., which says: "The history of prohibition of the liquor traffic shows that it does not prohibit the sale or use of liquors, and that the real value of a prohibition campaign is to be found in the education of the public as to the evils of the traffic." To the assertion that "blind tigers" will inevitably spring up in the wake of prohibitory laws Mr. Harris Dickson, writing in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, replies: "Yes, some—no human law entirely prevents an evil. But the internal-revenue licenses issued in this State [Alabama] show *nine* blind tigers in licensed territory for every *one* in prohibition territory. The question is not the saloon *or* the tiger, but the saloon *and* the tiger."


LOCAL OPTION
THE WATER WAGON
SALOON
SALOON
SALO

should be 'run' without graft, and most men really believe it. All men say that city government should be economically administered: that city business should be conducted as any private business is conducted. But beyond this, differences begin; and many who clamor the most loudly for reform clamor still more loudly against it when they see it. We may say, however, that everybody is for reform, provided it is proposed to reform somebody else. . . . . .

"Out of all this has grown confusion; and civic federations, purity leagues, law and order leagues, have been organized without result. The good people who proposed these remedies thought that the evils of the city were the evils of individuals, of certain persons not associated with the 'better element,' and prayed that the control of things might be committed to the 'good people' or the 'business interests,' generally supposed to be perfect and kept from the general and infallible direction of things only by the machinations of certain of the evilly inclined."

In a recognition of the fact that "we must largely reform our system before we can reform our men," Mr. Whitlock sees a way of escape from confusion to efficiency. This, he says, is the lesson that Galveston learned in the face of its great calamity of 1900, and which Des Moines and other cities have learned from Galveston's example. In cities where that lesson has not been learned, says Mr. Whitlock, "whenever people try to do anything for themselves they find that the charter was not made for them, but for somebody else." Galveston's much-discust scheme of municipal government by commission, and the spread of the experiment in the West and South, were described in THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 13. Mr. Whitlock dwells especially upon the charter adopted by Des Moines, which he describes as "the most democratic of any city in America." We read:

"The Galveston plan is simple. Four commissioners are elected by the people, and these four are the only officials elected. In these are centered all powers—they are mayor, council, and all the boards put together. They are responsible to the people, and to the people alone. Among these the administrative work is distributed. . . . . .

"Des Moines has gone ahead of Galveston; she has all that Galveston has—so far as charters go—and more; she has a system that is far more democratic, far more radical than Galveston, or any other city in the United States, for that matter. Des Moines has abolished wards and boards, and all that, and has a commission like Galveston, in which the legislative, administrative, and executive functions are all centered; but she has other things, more democratic things. She has the recall, the initiative and referendum, including the compulsory reference of all franchises to the people. This is the great achievement of Des Moines; here, at last, is a chance for real democracy. If the board passes an ordinance which is not to the satisfaction of the people, they can compel its reference to them; they can vote on it, and either approve or disapprove it. This is the veto power retained by the people themselves—far better than the veto power in the hands of a mayor, or even of a governor. The people, too, if the board will not pass such legislation as the people want, can themselves initiate such legislation; this is the old New England town meeting on a large scale; and if any of the commissioners is faithless to his duty or his trust, the people may recall him; that is, remove and discharge him—far better and safer and more democratic than to have the removal power in the hands of a governor. . . . . .

Another provision, and perhaps the most important, in the Des Moines charter is that which provides for non-partizan nominations and elections of municipal officers. Out there they have adopted and incorporated into their charter Golden Rule Jones's principle that a city official should be chosen with reference to his views on city questions, and not on State or national questions. The party system, carried down into the cities, has been the real bulwark of municipal corruption and inefficiency. A party boss will subscribe to any view on the tariff, provided you permit him to tell you whom to vote for. Party bosses and party machines and franchise corporations and all their pitiful parasites have long, in reality, been non-partizan; now that the people are becoming non-partizan, they will come into their own.

"The Des Moines plan seems to me defective in one way, and that is that by it men have to become candidates themselves, and this is not altogether in the spirit of real democracy. The people should propose their own nominees by petition; but the Des Moines plan in recognizing the principle of non-partizanship in municipal affairs has struck the key-note of real reform."

So far as charters and paper laws go, concludes Mr. Whitlock, the way to municipal reform lies along these lines:

"1. A charter that provides simply and directly for a few responsible officials, with a mayor and a small legislative or councilmanic board chosen from the city at large without reference to wards.

"2. Non-partizan nominations and elections.

"3. The initiative and the referendum, including the submission of all franchises to the people.

"4. The recall.

"5. The merit system for all employees other than heads of departments; and, most important of all,

"6. Home rule on all subjects of purely local nature, the right of taxation, and the police power so far as purely local."

In this direction, he thinks, we must travel, if we hope to achieve the ideal city "of which men have dreamed since time began."

THE DEPLETED ARMY

ALTHO the War Department is making every effort to induce reenlistments and to secure recruits, reports show that the Army is now 33 per cent. below its full authorized strength, and the problem of keeping it up even to its present numerical standard is becoming acute. Congress passed a law last year authorizing the addition of 5,000 men to the Coast Artillery; "but not only have the officials of the Army failed to get these extra 5,000 men," says a statement issued from the headquarters of the Artillery Corps, "but they have lost 2,000 of the men they had before." According to this statement, the difficulty of getting officers is practically as great. "For the first time in the history of the Army," we read, "vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant are going begging." The soldiers, says the same statement, "are quitting like rats leaving a leaky ship"—either by deserting or by purchasing their discharge. The chief causes of these conditions, it is generally agreed, are the general prosperity of the country, the higher wages within the reach of the civilian, and the general scarcity of labor. These causes are especially operative in the case of the Coast Artillery, in which the men, by the time they become proficient as soldiers, are really high-class skilled mechanics, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*. From the same source we quote the following statements:

"One of the most striking instances of the depletion of the Army is shown by the case of the Tenth Company of Coast Artillery, which paraded in January, 1900, with 101 men in the ranks, but which, when called upon to parade on October 15 of this year, could muster only 14 men in the ranks, that being the total strength of the company. A hardly less striking instance is furnished, however, by the Seventh Infantry, which recently attended the McKinley memorial exercises at Canton. The entire regiment of twelve companies was ordered to Canton, and should have been about 1,200 strong. As a matter of fact, the twelve companies and the band were represented by only 406 men, while one company could muster only 10 privates fit for duty. . . . . .

"A colonel of infantry in Nebraska reports to the War Department that in the vicinity of his post ordinary farm-hands are receiving from $30 to $50 a month and board, which makes the $13 a month of the soldier appear pitifully small, while many of his men have left the service and secured positions as clerks, engineers, street-car conductors, salesmen, linemen, firemen, etc., at salaries of not less than $75 a month, and in many instances at from $100 to $150 a month, the latter being secured as a rule by non-commissioned officers, who had received perhaps $18 a month in the service. Five men have left the Army at an infantry post in Texas to accept positions at from $125 to $150 a month. . . . . .

"Perhaps the most frequent ground for dissatisfaction in the

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Courtesy of "The Army and Navy Register."

A "BATTALION" OF INFANTRY.

This photograph, taken at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., shows the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry at drill. The battalion was consolidated to make one company for drill purposes, but only three squads were the net result.

Army, after the smallness of the pay, is found in the frequent moves to which the commands are subjected. These entail almost invariably a change of uniform, and in some instances these have occurred so often that the men found nothing coming to them above their uniform account when pay-day arrived. Other causes of discontent include the foreign service, cutting a man off from his family and friends for long periods; the strenuous practise-marches recently insisted upon, which entail unusual labor and sometimes hardship; the inferiority of the food as compared with that obtainable by men of equal ability in civil life, and, in a few instances, the alleged harshness of officers, especially sergeants. Illustrative of the frequent changes of station, it may be recorded that one regiment has changed its station nineteen times since April, 1898, and has traveled more than 51,000 miles, while a number of regiments have travel records of more than 50,000 miles."

Representative J. A. T. Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee, has recently stated that the only way to keep up the regular Army is to pay the soldier more for his services. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) quotes non-committally from an article in the New Orleans *Picayune*, which asserts that if the United States should need 500,000 men for a war with a foreign Power it would be necessary to resort to compulsory measures to secure them. "There is," says *The Picayune*, "only one way in which this great Republic will ever be able to maintain a sufficient military strength, namely, by universal military service. Every young man in good health should be compelled to serve one or two years in the Army, or if that should furnish a superabundance of soldiers, then the conscription could be by lot."

The New York *Tribune*, while admitting that "for the modernized soldier the present rates of pay may be too low," thinks that "the real trouble with the Army lies deeper." What the Army needs, it urges, is "more fluidity in promotion and a fuller recognition of the fact that the day of the old unintelligent 'food-for-powder' soldier is over." The New York *American* makes the same point. It says further:

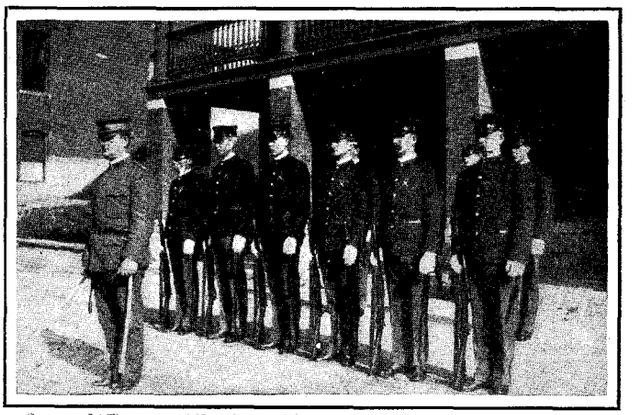
"The situation is the reverse of alarming; it simply means that this country is so prosperous that there is no inducement in time of peace to tempt young men to forego their civilian chances for thirteen dollars a month. There are too many industrial demands for men in perfect health and of the mental qualifications required by the military service for any considerable number to be charmed by the prospect of garrison duty.

"Nor does the scarcity of soldiers argue any diminution of the patriotic spirit. The very first hint that the country really needed soldiers would bring them in swarms as it has always brought them."

The Army and Navy Journal points out that even in time of peace there is need of a stronger military establishment. One of the practical arguments in favor of a considerable addition to the infantry arm of the service, it says, is "the increasing likelihood that Cuba will have to be considered a station for American troops for a long while to come."

CHANCELLOR DAY'S ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

"I SPEAK by no man's favor, nor am I restrained by any man's frown," asserts the Chancellor of Syracuse University in a foreword to "The Raid on Prosperity," a volume whose twenty chapters are devoted chiefly to championing the abused corporations and to reproving our erring President. Chancellor Day—who offers as his sufficient credentials the fact that he is an American citizen—is perturbed and incensed by "certain incidents in the administration of the government which I believe unwarranted by the Constitution, and in their tendency destructive to our liberties and the progress of our commerce." These incidents, we are told, carried to their logical and not distant conclusions, "must result in an oligarchy." Altho the Chancellor has raised this cry before, and has found it anything but a popular one, he returns to the attack in the present volume with unabated zeal. "A law-making, court-controlling executive department, a government by commissions, a personal construction of the Constitution," he explains, "is not a republic." And again: "The trial of business corporations in courts of the Administration, by a prosecuting Administration, the arraignment of citizens and their business by name in a condemnatory way, the characterization of private citizens offensively, and the commenting adversely upon men under indictment waiting trial, unseemly quarrels with the representatives of our highest official positions before an astonished civilized world, and gratuitous attacks upon citizens for their personal opinions and teachings have seemed to me so opposed to all our dignified traditions and such a menace to our boasted freedom as to justify an examination of some first principles." All this breathless accusation is merely preparatory to the volume proper. Turning to Chapter V., which opens with a protest against such "odious



Courtesy of "The Army and Navy Register."

A "COMPANY" AT FORT ANDREWS.

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phrases and titles" as "Octopus," "Predatory Wealth," "Swollen Fortunes," and "Monopolist"—words which are the product of "one of the world's strange fanaticisms"—we read further:

"The reactionists are the men who advocate 'stretching the Constitution,' who officially rebuke judges of the courts, who usurp legislation by dictatorial messages from the Executive office, who attempt to force receiverships as instruments of prosecution, who prosecute men in defiance of the *ex-post-facto* provision of the Constitution, who condemn men and prejudge them as undesirable citizens when their lives are in the judicial balances, who arraign men as criminals and then set in motion against them the machinery of the Federal courts and prosecuting department, who insist upon branding men as guilty who never have been indicted even in the cases alleged—as notoriously characterized a Federal court within the past summer in a great corporation case—who sentence men for alleged military offenses without evidence and without hearing, who investigate great business interests for alleged offenses and with a blare of trumpets condemn them—the innocent and the guilty alike—in all of the markets of the world, who by enforcing an impracticable law which the President has said would reduce business to chaos—a law which had lain dormant since its enactment because unjust, a law forbidding combination in business that has been the business practise of the country for a generation—and who upon such a law send business men of unquestioned integrity to jail, who threaten to interpret the Constitution so as to evade the reserved rights of the States and to establish paternal goverment by the subterfuge of post roads, who by agitation in speech and the public press disturb values and depreciate the properties and investments of millions of our people, both the rich and the poor—these are the real reactionists.

"The reactionists are playing to the gallery, and the gallery is becoming dangerously crowded for the safety of the structure of the body politic."

Turning to "the rights of corporate business," Chancellor Day asserts that "it would have been as foolish to make laws to slow down the locomotive in order to guard against the restraint of the stage-coach as it is to distract the corporation with laws and commissions to enable weaker men and small capital to carry on efficiently the same business." We do not want, he says, to make small business nor small men. "Small trade is at the demand of the trader, and not of the people." Therefore "it is a prodigious blunder to attempt by legislation to protect small forms of business." It will be remembered that Mr. Rockefeller, as quoted lately maintains that "the day of individual competition is past and gone." Great cooperative interests, says Dr. Day, "are not the product of human avarice nor of grinding indifference to popular rights." They "belong to the logic of events." With something like awe in his tone he goes on to speak of "our tremendous industrial movements" which "are comparable to the movements of the planets and the tides of the sea." To quote further:

"Interests of such vast extent which move by their momentum so irresistibly through long-established conditions, in many cases overthrowing smaller enterprises with all of the deep personal interest, as well as the commercial profit that attaches to them, are sure to be thought tyrannical, ruthless, grasping—the veritable octopus or pitiless dragon of avarice. The railway was oppressive when it set aside the stage-coach. But the stage-driver became the train-conductor."

THE POLES IN AMERICA

WE hear a great deal of the German, the Irish, and the Jewish elements in our cosmopolitan civilization, but very little about the part played by Polish immigration. Kosciuszko fought and Pulaski died for the cause of American independence, and at this day more than two millions of their fellow countrymen are settled in these United States, and are "rapidly becoming bone and sinew of American national life." But until Sienkiewicz's patriotic triology of historical novels found favor among us, "Poland was, of all civilized geographical entities, the least known to Americans." Our authority for these statements is Mr. Louis E. Van Norman in his "Poland, a Knight Among Nations." Mr. Van Norman believes that there is "a vital present significance to Americans" in the psychology of the Poles, who, with the Slovaks, are "the most representative of the Slav races that immigrate in large numbers to this country." Of the Poles particularly we learn that "they take kindly to American educational methods" and "are more assertive than the other members of the Slav stock that come here." Thus we are told that "they are not so submissive to the church, and have a greater national consciousness," but that they nevertheless identify themselves with American life, while "a large portion of the other Slavic peoples return to the countries whence they came." In 1905 there were in American universities and colleges five hundred and thirty-five sons of Polish mine-workers. To quote further:

"The Polish immigrants spread over our great West, and the cities of Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Toledo are the main centers in which they congregate. In Chicago alone there are more than 250,000 of them, forming the largest Polish city in the world after Warsaw and Lodz. They come from all sections of the former Commonwealth, but principally from Galicia. They are, in general, industrious, frugal and soon amass a competency. Comparatively few professional men or members of the upper social classes have come to this country except for political reasons, as the love for the fatherland is so strong in the Polish heart, altho a few such spirits as Modjeska and her husband have lived here. . . . . .

"With all their national love for ceremony and social intercourse, the American Poles have many organizations through which they satisfy their social and military instincts. The Polish National Alliance, educational and benevolent, with a membership of over fifty thousand, is the strongest of these organizations, but there are many others with more limited fields. In the United States the Polish national movement is conducted under the auspices of this Polish National Alliance (Zwianzek Narodowy Polski). The membership of this organization is increasing at the rate of from six thousand to seven thousand a year. The Alliance has nothing to do with party politics, but aims primarily to make the Polish residents of the United States good citizens of the land of their adoption without forgetting their Polish tongue and traditions. It endeavors to perpetuate the knowledge of the Polish language, literature, and history, and to lend organized assistance to the cause of Polish independence in Europe. In the Alliance building in Chicago is published the *Zgoda*, the official organ of the Alliance, a well-edited weekly magazine with a circulation of fifty thousand."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A NEWSPAPER wit speaks of it as The Vague Peace Conference.—*Florida Times Union.*

SEVERAL of the New York banks now know how it feels to get a run for their money.—*The Washington Post.*

JAPAN is not worrying over the American fleet. Why should it? Japan is not paying the coal bills.—*The Daily News.*

WALL STREET rails at Washington, but when its fingers are burned it knows where to turn for salve.—*San Francisco Call.*

KING MENELEK, of Abyssinia, has decided to have a Cabinet. Favorite sons and assisted booms may be expected to develop in Abyssinia in due time.—*Boston Transcript.*

"A BALLOON race is a colorless affair," is a current comment. Colorless, perhaps, but there's lots of atmosphere.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE North Side has a burglar who forces pantry windows. With provisions at their present prices this is more profitable than blowing safes.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

SUPPORTERS of Mr. Fairbanks assert that he will make no pledges during the race for the nomination. It may be necessary for him to sign one, tho.—*The Washington Post.*

THE reason that "prison yawns for the men who have misapplied the funds of confiding depositors" is that prison has gotten so tired waiting for them.—*The New York Commercial.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE PANIC AND THE PRESIDENT

THE London papers are full of telegrams on the Wall-Street situation conveying news and predictions of the direst character, but while it is allowed by the London *Economist* that this is one of the worst experiences within the history of Wall Street, yet this weighty financial organ declines to take a blue view of our situation. And, indeed, the opinions of the English press upon the matter are largely optimistic, and they repeat that no permanent injury to American prosperity is likely to result from the incident. It is a moral rather than a monetary cause which they point out as underlying the disturbance, and they suggest a reform of American banking laws as clearly called for. What a newspaper has called "the Roosevelt panic" not a single English journal holds the President of the United States responsible for. The alleged exploitation of banks by unscrupulous syndicates is spoken of by the London *Economist* as largely accountable for the difficulty, and this organ of high finance observes:

"It is quite clear . . . that, whether the course of conduct alleged has or has not been engaged in, the American system of banking, and the laxness both of the law and of its administration in New York, render the practise at least quite possible."

And *The Statist* (London) calls for a moral remedy as well. Thus we read:

"We do not for one moment imagine that human nature in the States is more depraved than in Europe, or that the standard of commercial honesty is naturally lower. But the tariff has accustomed manufacturers to the idea that it is honest to fleece the public, and successful money-making has become the standard by which suitability for the control of great corporations and industries is measured. Credit, it can never be too frequently repeated, is not founded upon gold, but upon confidence. The public distrust in the States can not be cured by gold, silver, or notes. It has a moral, as well as a material, foundation."

Commenting in the same tone *The Daily Mail* (London) remarks:

"Our company laws are not perfect, but they afford an infinitely greater measure of security than those of the United States, which differ in the various States, and in some can scarcely be said to exist at all. And while the Socialists are always with us, and will be always a menace to the prosperity of the state, the movement against capital has gone further in the United States and gathered far more force than it has as yet acquired here. By all the signs, all Mr. Roosevelt's energy and courage will be needed to stem this movement, when he has at last cut away the unsound growth from American business and punished the guilty millionaires."

Mr. Roosevelt, thinks the London *Times*, has been "impudently" slandered by those who attribute the panic to his mistakes. As a matter of fact the course which he has taken was actually necessary if the future credit of the country is to be preserved. As this authority says:

"According to some interested parties, the President is to blame for having vigorously called attention to the reckless and selfish proceedings of individuals and corporations, and for having thus, it is impudently asserted, caused all the trouble; but well-wishers to the United States are not likely to take that view, and will applaud him for having faced so boldly a powerful body of able men who have been too much accustomed to have their own way, regardless of public welfare and public rights. No one need fear for the economic future of the United States merely because a man has been found who is courageous enough to tell the people he serves that some of their business practises are wrong and dangerous."

The "magnates" whom the President's procedure has rounded up and brought to book can not lay the blame on their accuser, observes *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London). To quote from a recent editorial:

"For our part we can not believe that Mr. Roosevelt can be held responsible. From the moment when the antitrust campaign of democracy was answered by the antitrust campaign of Republicanism, a breach in the walls of 'bossism' was inevitable. For the magnates were between hammer and anvil.

"In the end good must come of all this trouble, tho the just must suffer with the unjust, and more than the unjust, because, as usual, 'the unjust has the just's umbrella.' Meanwhile, from a selfish point of view, we may say that these events throw a flood of valuable light on a condition of things largely incomprehensible, yet clear enough to convey the plainest warning. From America we may learn how not to do it."

Other journals speak quite optimistically of the tottering houses and vanishing fortunes of Wall Street, and thus calmly and lucidly does the London *Spectator* attempt to reassure those who in England or elsewhere are beginning to think that the financial crisis in New York may lead to wider complications abroad. "The gravity of the situation has been very much exaggerated," we read. To quote further:

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

UNCLE SAM—"What a fool of a farmer I am! All my labor is spent in spreading fertilizer at the roots of this ancestral tree so that these thundering aristocrats may show a green twig or two."
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

"Tho there is much confusion and perturbation in New York, and tho a good many people, rich and poor, will lose a great deal of money, there is not the slightest cause for anything approaching international anxiety. Indeed, the net result, as far as the public here is concerned, might be summed up as follows: 'Many people will have to sell what are actually valuable stocks at a great sacrifice, and many other people for a week or two will be able to pick up those valuable stocks at excellent bargains.' There has been no actual destruction of wealth, as in a catastrophe like the San Francisco fire and earthquake, and therefore no diminution of the volume of property, but merely the end of a financial dream. A large number of people in New York are finding that they are not really as rich as they thought they were, or, to put it in another way, that the companies in which their money was invested are not nearly as sound and prosperous concerns as they imagined,

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and that therefore they have been living in a fool's paradise. But just as the dream of prosperity was largely unreal, so to a very considerable extent the dream of ruin is unreal. Or again, just as the dream of advantage went for a time too far, so the dream of disadvantage has also gone too far and things are not nearly as black as they seem."

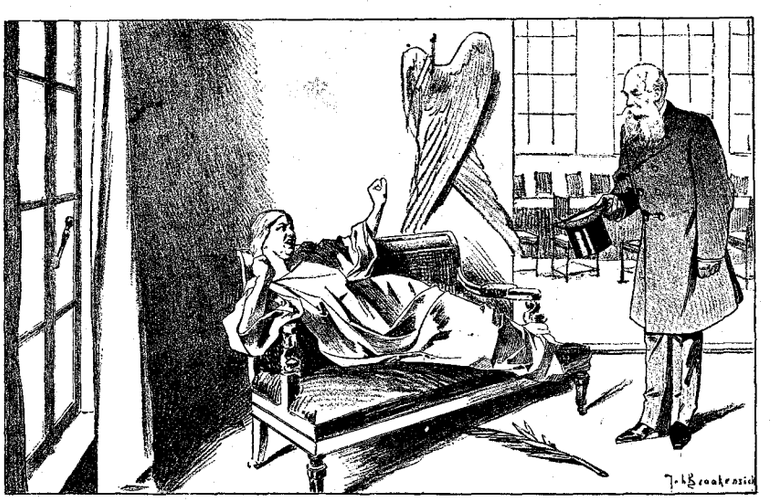
Those who accuse President Roosevelt of causing the panic are thus scathingly dealt with:

"With a hardihood which, if the matter was not so serious, might be described as comic, a section of the great millionaires and financial kings, when thus detected in malpractises, have turned upon the President and those who support him, and blamed them for declaring that the law of the land must be enforced as sternly against great capitalists as against the petty trader. Mr. Roosevelt's policy, they assert, is shaking the very foundations of the national credit and drying up the sources of industry. The accusation is peculiarly impudent. The men who have shaken the credit of the nation are not those who have exposed the misdeeds, but those who have done them. It is not because Mr. Roosevelt has demanded obedience to the law, but because of the revelations of repeated and glaring breaches of the law, that public confidence in the business methods of so many great commercial and financial undertakings has been destroyed. If a panic were to take place, owing to an enormous number of unpunished burglaries, what should we think if the burglars lectured the police authorities on having provoked the panic by their policy of prosecution, and by their reckless use of evidence in regard to the doings of the criminals? Would not they be told that if the burglars would give up burglary there would be no need of prosecutions, and no fear of panic?"

TREAT IRELAND LIKE THE TRANSVAAL

NOTHING seemed to touch the heart of Europe so keenly as England's treatment of General Botha. This man had proved her brave and stubborn antagonist in South Africa. Now he is a trusted administrator of imperial authority in the same region. A writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) thinks that Ireland ought at least to have the same privileges as England's dependency in the Black Continent. Mr. William O'Brien, who ranks among British politicians as a very acute Irish Nationalist and a determined follower of Parnell, thinks that England would vastly increase her strength if she treated Ireland as she has treated her Dutch subjects in South Africa. The words in which he expresses these views are as follows:

"Nobody will contest that from the point of view of Imperial strength and even of Imperial commerce, the friendship of Ireland would be of more solid worth to England than half-a-dozen Transvaals. Nevertheless, while Mr. Winston Churchill has a free hand to content the Boers, Mr. Birrell is pinched even by his friends and raved at by the Imperialists *pur sang*, when he offers the smallest satisfaction to Ireland. The excuse is, forsooth, the fear of rebellion in Ireland—in Ireland, where there has not been for more than a century an insurrection that required the services of a company of soldiers to put it down. Eight years have not passed since England was sustaining at the hands of General Botha and his brother generals a series of humiliations such as she scarcely sustained in all her wars against Napoleon; yet nobody any longer finds it strange that the Boers it took so much blood and treasure to conquer should, after this short probation, receive in flowing measure the liberties Ireland through five-sixths of her representatives has been demanding in vain for generations. It seems the most natural thing in the world that the rebel generalissimo should find himself called to the councils of the King and acclaimed by the most Imperialist mob in England. The way to fit men for liberty, Gladstone once truly said, is to give them liberty. But, in the case of Ireland, a band of frolicsome schoolboys has only to hiss 'God Save the King,' or a newspaper to publish an article blaspheming the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, or a member of Parliament hard up for any more effective form of demonstration to direct a cattle-drive with his umbrella, and the pontiffs of Imperial journalism to go into hysterics at the thought of entrusting such monsters with the liberties which have turned the slightly more formidable sharpshooters of the Boer kopjes into an army of friends."



AFTER THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

NELIDOFF—"Have you any further orders for me, my lady?"
PEACE—"Thank you, but I'd like to be let alone and finish my nap, and please order some one to open the windows and clear the air."
—*Amsterdammer.*

WOULD SOCIALISM PREVENT WAR?

THE Socialists of Europe loudly proclaim that standing armies are necessitated by the existence of capitalism, and that war springs from the principle of private property. Socialism, collectivism, state ownership, we are told, would eliminate or at least diminish the probability of conflict between the nations and would eventually bring back the Saturnian age of peace and plenty. This position is challenged by the eminent publicist and economist Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, of the French Institute. Writing in the *Économiste Française* (Paris), he declares that war has nothing to do with the question of private property, capitalism, or state ownership. In his own words:

"To say that the institution of private property excites and favors war is absurd. History proves that the majority of wars spring from race antagonism and popular passion. The so-called capitalistic interests are much better promoted by peace than by war. Merchants, manufacturers, landed proprietors, even financiers, all those, in a word, who are to be called owners, consider war as something to be dreaded, a disturbance in the order of things which at any moment may bring ruin upon them. Without being antimilitarists they are pacifists in the full sense of the term."

This learned writer admits that the Boer war was indeed brought about by the financial schemes of the gold-miners in South Africa, but even in this case, he adds, we must not lose sight of another motive. The spirit of imperialism which pervades the English nation could not tolerate close rivalry within the same territory. Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu then proceeds to show that Socialistic collectivism would make the danger of war still greater than it is at present. He writes:

"Socialism or collectivism, far from eliminating or even diminishing the causes of war, would largely increase them. The transformation of all economic relations between the various nations into affairs of state would multiply the points of contact and friction between the various governments. Such friction as now occurs between individuals would thus become international. Consider two aspects only of this problem, namely, the interchange of merchandise and the migration of people from one

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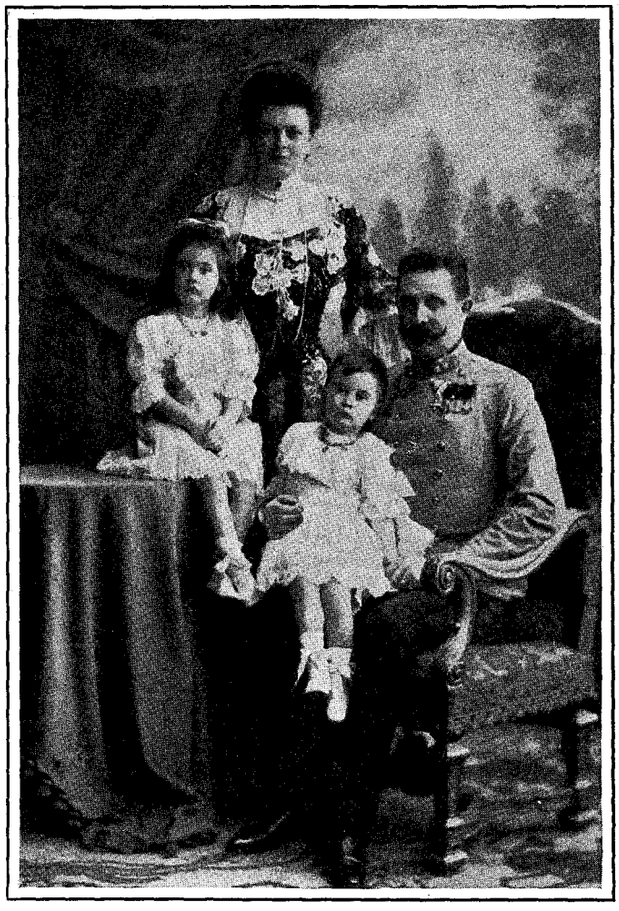
nation to another. How could a collectivist system regulate these? Should the several governments undertake the acquisition and exportation of all national merchandise, what complications, what conflicts would naturally arise! Still more serious would be the question of emigration. Even under the present system frequent disputes between different governments arise on the subject of emigration and the treatment of emigrants and the limitation in number of foreigners to be admitted into the country. But when the transportation of emigrants is made a matter of state policy both in the countries of teeming population and those of less thickly populated territory, there would be still more serious ground for conflicts. National jealousies would burst out more fiercely and more violently among the lower classes of the peoples, as is proved by the attack on the Japanese and Chinese by the people of California, and on all emigrants whatsoever by the people of Australia. There is no doubt whatever that under a collectivist régime wars would be more frequent, more prolonged, and more cruel than ever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

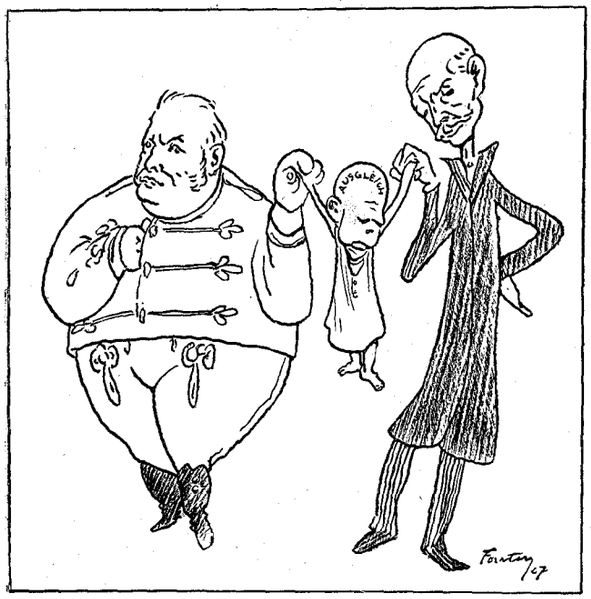
THE DANGER OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISRUPTION AVERTED

THE fears aroused among the press and diplomats of Europe by the recent critical illness of the venerable Francis Joseph of Austria were increased by the fact that Austria and Hungary had had no formal agreement, or *Ausgleich*, since 1897, so that the Crown was the only bond holding them together. It was much the same as if our Constitution had to be renewed every ten years, and the country had been working along for the past ten years without one, the fact of union being maintained by general consent, without the form. The possible disruption of the Empire at the death of the Emperor aroused in the minds of far-sighted editorial observers the vision of two little states too weak to resist the aggressions of Germany, Italy, and Russia, in place of an empire that is considered a valuable and desirable ally. This peril has been averted by the conclusion of a new treaty that is to run for ten years more. The chief feature of the new agreement is the increase of Hungary's share in the financial burden of the Empire from 34.4 per cent. under the old arrangement to 36.4 per cent. under the new. They have a saying in Vienna that Hungary enjoys two-thirds of the power in the Empire for one-third of the cost, because the Hungarian Government is almost solidly Magyar, and in case of dispute can generally win by bringing one or more of the many jarring factions of the Austrian Government around to its side. The Austrian Poles, for instance, are usually only too glad to help defeat their Government on almost any prop-



ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA,
With his wife and children.

He is heir presumptive to the Imperial throne and is nephew to the present Emperor, who has no sons. He married Countess Sophia Chotek, now Princess of Hohenberg, but was compelled previously to duly renounce the right of their future offspring to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.



AS THEY SEE IT.

THE PARENTS—"No angel was so sweet and mild
As this our darling little child."
—*Floh* (Vienna).

osition. This resource is not always resorted to—the knowledge that it is possible being generally enough to bring Austria to terms. The remarkable result, as frequently spoken of in the European papers, is that the 9,000,000 Magyars, who are in an actual minority in Hungary, not only rule their own country, but dominate the Empire, which has a total population of 45,000,000. The new agreement is in the form of a treaty, as between two independent states, and the *Koelnische Zeitung* thinks that "no one can fail to see that Hungary, being thus acknowledged as a separate kingdom through a treaty, and not a mere agreement, looks upon the new compact only as a ten-year makeshift bringing her gradually nearer to independence. It is in this hope she has consented to undertake a heavier burden of revenue contribution."

The official organ of the Austrian Government, the *Fremden-Blatt* (Vienna), naturally quotes with approval the words of Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister. "In the interests of our national consolidation and for the advancement of our internal prosperity," he says, "we deprecate all conflict in this present political movement." The following comment on the treaty is added:

"We see in the treaty a harbinger of wider development both for Austria and Hungary. Both countries demand a free hand in the management of their own domestic affairs, and both have now

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found a solid foundation on which to build. All the benefits of the treaty which Baron Beck expects to be reaped by Austria will also be reaped by Hungary."

"People always like to see those who live in the same house dwell together in harmony," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), but it fails to see anything in the agreement that changes the political prospect in Europe. "The pressing matters" with which the treaty deals, declares the London *Times*, "have little interest outside the two states concerned." But Baron Beck is quoted in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) as publicly affirming that—

"A mighty change has come over the destinies of peoples, and their fates have more often been decided by the fluctuations of the exchange than the result of a battle. The two states of this Empire, if united, may help to control the exchanges of the world. If divided, Austria and Hungary fall under the control of greater Powers. Upon the economic harmony of the two governments depends our political strength, and hence the treaty enters deeply into the sphere of foreign policy."

While some dissatisfaction is heard in Hungary at the increased contribution demanded of the Government by the new compact, the *Pester-Lloyd*, the leading paper among educated Hungarians, speaks thus of the new impost:

"Hungary is not too poor to pay for the political and economic advantages which this treaty secures to her. And indeed this increase of two per cent. does not make so big a bite into her finances as gives her the right to consider herself victimized. . . . After all, the treaty is a compromise which the needs and interests of both states made necessary. It is a measure of pacification reconciling once more Hungary and the Austrian monarchy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE THE HOPE OF EUROPE

FRANCE has been sometimes called a boastful and egotistical country, and certain it is, at any rate, that those of her sons who write about her are not apt to understate her importance. Speaking of the war-cloud which ever seems to be hovering over Europe, Mr. E. Reybel says that there are not lacking causes to bring about a "world war." The political air is charged with electricity. It needs only a spark to bring about such an explosion as will ravage the whole civilized world and destroy all the fair and fruitful works of progress which have signalized our modern days. But the position of things is not altogether hopeless. France, which has been the leader in Europe for so many centuries, France, mother of letters, art, and political freedom, can alone avert the storm. To quote his confident words in *La Revue* (Paris):

"There is only one Power that can yet preserve us from this bloody catastrophe, and that is republican France. She holds in her hands the destiny of the world. Without her support England will not dare to attack Germany. And if, in the case of Germany's attacking England, France should promise all her aid to her London friends, William II., in spite of all, would hesitate to unchain the dogs of war. The republican Government has its duty all mapped out. It must avoid all cause of conflict with its eastern neighbors, inoculated as they are by the warlike tarantula. The French press have recently assumed a commendable attitude of self-control. Our journals must maintain this course of action. William II. must not be afforded any ground for indulging in the warlike diversion by which he seeks to retard in his Empire the democratic evolution which must result in the triumph of republicanism."

For already the Germans see in France, he argues, not only the arbiter of peace in Europe, but also the example which they themselves must follow if their beloved country is to advance to its highest destiny. Mr. Reybel enlarges on this point and speaks with a Gallic ardor which will scarcely be agreeable to those German circles which are not included in the ranks of what he styles "the young German democracy." He writes:

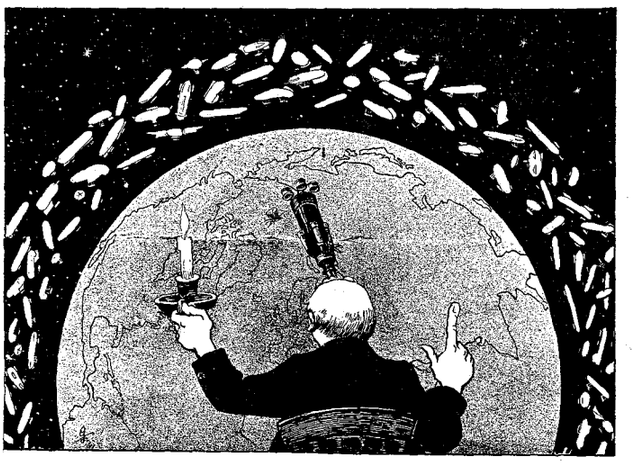
"France offers to Germany, even on her frontiers, the spectacle of a mighty example. To the German nation, which has just shaken off its torpor, and is gazing through age-long mists at the lofty ideal of liberty and justice, she shows how a great nation is able to govern itself by the free play of institutions which she has herself erected. This France has done without that monarch, emperor, or king who would be certain to intervene without limit, and thus defeat or corrupt the design of the nation. France proves that a republican nation is not condemned to failure, perpetual humiliation, destitution, and weakness, but develops, advances, and prospers on the path of progress and general civilization, and this much more rapidly than is possible in monarchical countries. Already our republican liberties have roused the envy of the Germans, crusht, gagged, and tortured by a rude, a brutal police administration. The Germans have neither the liberty of the press nor of assembly, excepting in a limited degree. Their parliament is without authority, their universal suffrage imperfect and fictitious. And thus our Republic to-day is the ideal toward which the popular parties of Germany, daily growing more powerful at the polls, are directing their glance. It is the duty of our Republic to continue what she is, and prove the vanguard on the march toward that ideal of justice and universal harmony in which democracy consists. She must ceaselessly develop herself along the lines of peace, and prove the torch which guides the course of the young German democracy, feeble and vacillating as this democracy so far has been, but bound to grow and flourish in the future."

This writer closes with an encouraging reference to "democratic Germany" whom France is to lead into the "Land of Promise" where she herself has already set up her republican tabernacle. Mr. Reybel tells us:

"'We will fight Germany with the weapons of peace,' exclaimed Gambetta, in the presence of a brave Alsatian. This was a little before his death. If he alluded to warlike Germany, the despotic and brutally governed Germany of the Hohenzollerns, he spoke well. But there is another Germany, laborious, peaceful, enlightened, and just, a democratic Germany, whose aspirations are perhaps soon to be fulfilled, and with whom we shall have no need to fight, for it is our duty to hasten her triumph."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH admiral has exprest the opinion that in constructing the *Dreadnought* we have made a great mistake. Still, we shall have the satisfaction of having misled our rivals, all of whom are busy copying her.—*Punch.*

IT is reported that the Emperor William brought down 2,603 pheasants in a three-days' battue. Of course this does not include the many poor birds which fell down dead from sheer awe at the mere sight of him.—*Wahre Jacob.*



THE AGE OF AIR-SHIPS.

THE MARTIAN ASTRONOMER (in 1950)—"Through my new telescope I see that the earth is surrounded with a ring like that of Saturn. It does not form a complete mass, but consists of separate particles which revolve round the planet in an unbroken orbit."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW TO GET RID OF TATTOO-MARKS

A TATTOOED design is usually regarded as ineffaceable. The colors will not fade and are practically as permanent as the natural pigment of the skin. This is unfortunate, for probably a large proportion of those who tattoo in haste subsequently repent at leisure, and as the marking is commonly done in youth, the period of repentance is unpleasantly long. It would seem, however, that for those who have not indulged too deeply in this form of art, there is a way out, in the form of what is practically a surgical removal of the colored tissue. Several methods are described in an article in *La Nature* (Paris), but it would appear that the bearer of an extensive area of tattooed ornamentation would hardly care to undergo the necessary pain and inconvenience for its removal. Says the paper just named:

"Tattooing, of which there is a trace in the highest antiquity, and which has been practised among many peoples, was employed originally as a means of ornamentation. In Polynesia it takes the place of clothing. It was also a means of recognition, a distinctive mark of tribal relationship. In our own time and in European lands, it is found as a professional symbol, different bodies having tattoo-marks indicating occupations. Among criminals tattooing is extremely common; as a pastime of prisoners it is practised by accomplished experts, and Professor Lacassagne has gathered in his museum of legal medicine more than 2,000 designs tatooed on the skin of 550 individuals. Soldiers and sailors make up another large contingent of tattooed persons; in 1853 Hutin found 506 such among 3,000 soldiers living at the Invalides.

"Several years ago the fashion of tattooing made its way into high society, following the example of a prince who caused a monogram to be tattooed on his arm. Every man and every woman—for the contagion affected both sexes—desired a tattooed design, blue, pink, or red, on a finger or an arm. This fashion is now, I believe, out of date, and more than one tattooed person would not be sorry to do away with a mark that is no longer regarded as a beauty-spot.

"The methods of eradicating a tattooed design are numerous; they all involve the destruction of the derma of the skin in which are contained the pigmentary grains that form the design. Dr. Berchon, who has studied the question from both the ethnologic and medico-legal points of view, was consulted one day by a rich man who asked him to remove a tattooed design that had been made in his youth and doubtless reminded him too constantly of his humble beginnings. Berchon, a well-read man, used the ancient method of Crito, described by Paul of Ægina. Crito washed the tattooed part with niter and then enveloped it in resin, which was allowed to remain several days to soften the skin. The design was then scraped with a sharp instrument, the wound was washed and rubbed with salt, after which a sort of plaster was applied, consisting of frankincense, nitrate of potash, lye, lime, wax, and honey. Several days later the marks disappeared."

The modern methods, we are told, are derived from the ancient; the most radical, when the tattooing is limited, is to remove the skin entirely and to graft on a healthy piece, or to sew the adjoining parts together, if the wound is not too large. But this necessarily leaves a scar, more or less visible. The classic blister-plaster of cantharides, pomades of acetic acid, or lotions of dilute acids will efface the design, and thus criminals have a whole arsenal of heroic measures to cheat justice and wipe out marks of identification. To quote further:

"Dr. Everard has recently indicated a very effective process that may be used on delicate skins or in parts where the skin is very fine, as on the face, without the production of a thick, lasting scar. This method is described by the author as follows: Apply to the part a small blister-plaster, covering the whole region affected; leave this in place till a blister appears. When the epidermis has been well raised, it is removed, exposing the true skin, and the tattoo-marks are then effaced by thermo-cautery, after anesthetizing the region with a solution of cocain. The cautery is applied not on the lines of the design alone, but on all parts of the surface, so as to leave none of the old tissue. The red-hot wire is passed over the skin until it becomes brown or calcined, like the wood in pyro-engraving. There is then applied a pomade of ten-per-cent. salicylic acid covered with a bandage of muslin or cloth to prevent drying. . . . On the third or fourth day a scab will become detached and the tattoo-marks will have disappeared.

"It would seem that the application of a blister before the cautery is somewhat superfluous; nevertheless, the author expressly recommends it, for the production of a black, adherent scab is thus obviated. By proceeding as indicated above, all traces of artificial pigmentation with indigo or carmine may be caused to disappear; an evident scar remains, but it appears to be simply that due to a blister, or a large vaccination-mark, or, if the wound is somewhat extensive, to a burn. It is not colored, and the original design totally disappears, having dropt off with the scab. To render the scar tissue as soft and as little apparent as possible, a moist application must be made after the removal of the scab, such as a compress wet with picric-acid solution, afterward drying with talcum powder. Only an insignificant trace of the original design will then remain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREEK TEMPLES AND PILE-DWELLINGS

THAT the Doric temple of ancient Greece derived its form from the still more ancient pile-dwelling inhabited by the lake-dwellers of Central Europe, is an interesting theory advanced by Dr. Paul Sarasin, of the Berlin Anthropological Society, in a recent issue of the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*. Our quotations, below, are from a review by Prof. Alexander F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, November). It has been suggested more than once that the Greek temple, once regarded as absolutely unique and original, is really a glorified imitation of some previously existing wooden structure. According to Professor Fuchs, this is the house of the rich cattle-breeders of the Central-European plateau. Professor Chamberlain, while entertaining no doubt that the marble temple had a wooden prototype, inclines rather to the less local theory advanced by Sarasin, which he sets forth as follows:

"According to Sarasin, the Greek temple with columns 'is a highly idealized and conventionalized expression of the original pile-dwelling'—the columns are the piles, the ornamented superstructure the dwelling fixt upon them, the triglyphs the window-strips, the metope the partition, etc. In order to fully appreciate the merits of Sarasin's theory one must bring up before the mind the wooden forerunner of the Doric peripteros: 'The columns were wooden pillars, the architraves wooden beams, the triglyphs wooden strips, the metopes boards with carved ornament; the wooden roof was covered with mud-thatch, and the wooden ridge ended in a bird made of cut boards (the acroterion).' Reducing the height of the columns a little, and increasing somewhat that of the superstructure, one has a building strikingly similar to (in many respects identical with) the pile-dwelling. The figures of the temple of Poseidon at Pæstum and a pile-dwelling in Central Celebes show this very clearly. And it should be said that the pile-dwellings of Indonesia, occurring on land as well as in water, represent better a 'pile-dwelling period' than the 'reconstructed' lake-dwellings of Switzerland. During the later stone age and the bronze age, Dr. Sarasin thinks, moreover, pile-dwellings of a sort comparable with those to be met with in Celebes were found over a considerable portion of Europe, not merely in lakes, rivers, etc., but also in swamps and on the dry land. . . . In Greece and many other parts of the then known world, the original human dwelling was the house on piles, which, therefore, was also the first dwelling of the gods, and the first temple—the orthodox temple, as Sarasin phrases it—was a pile-dwelling. In very ingenious fashion Sarasin shows how the peculiarities of the various portions of the Greek temple can be developed from the pile-dwelling."

The basis of the Ionic and Corinthian columns, Professor Sarasin thinks, is to be seen in the stones placed under the piles to prevent decay. The so-called *echinus*, the lower, round portion of the

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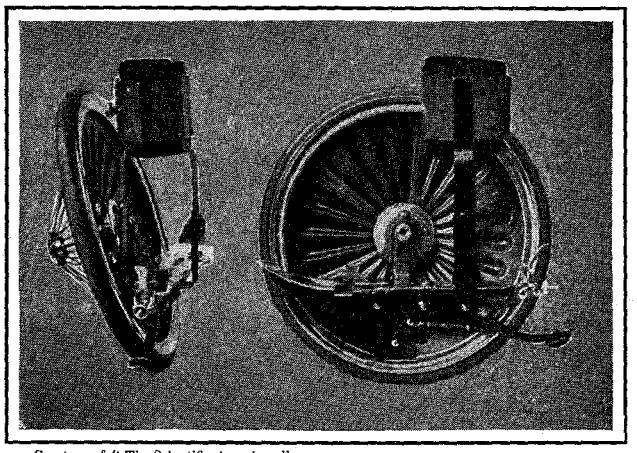
capital, corresponds to a similar disk of stone or wood placed on the piles as a protection against rats, etc. The *abacus* is a rest-piece for the beams, on the middle of the disk. The so-called proto-Doric columns of Egypt, which lack the *echinus*, go back, Sarasin suggests, to a pile-dwelling without such protective disks. The perpendicularity of Ionic and Corinthian columns, as well as



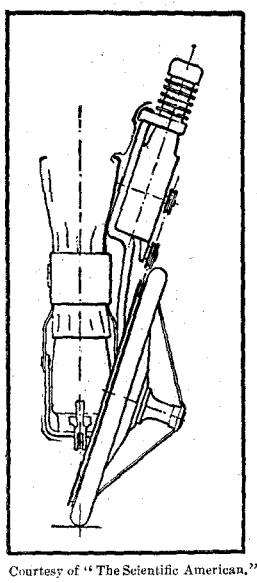
Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WHEEL-SKATES.

the slight upper inclination of the Doric, are referred to the various conditions of the piles and their arrangement. To quote further:

"The so-called *ædicula*, according to Sarasin, is derived, not from the tent, as some have supposed, but from the small shade-roof seen in front of many Celebean pile-dwellings, under which the occupants sit protected from sun and rain. The 'wall-temples' and the *cellæ* are easily developed from the open space under the dwelling in the pile-houses by building in between the columns—the prototypes are seen in the Celebean houses. The transformation of the upper part of the pile-dwelling, when no longer used for habitation, into the superstructure of the Greek temple with its ornamentation (the frieze has its forerunner in the pile-dwelling's wooden carvings, etc.) was easily possible with an artistically minded people. The substitution of stone for wood, Dr. Sarasin thinks, may have been an Egyptian invention.

"If the present writer may be permitted to add to the ideas set forth by Dr. Sarasin, he would like to suggest the possibility of the existence of pile-dwellings in caves (such have been reported from prehistoric Sicily) having had something to do with the development of the original wooden pile-dwelling into the stone temple.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

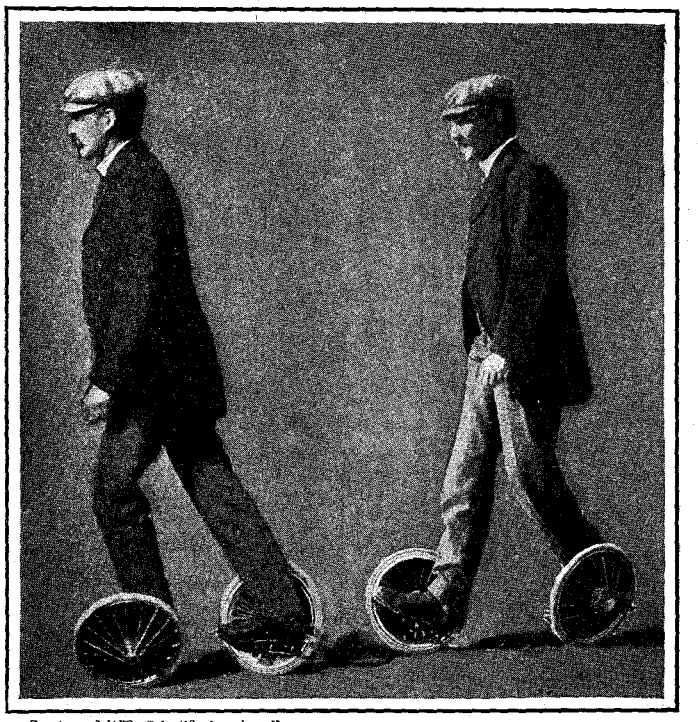
SKATE-WHEEL WITH MOTOR ATTACHED.

"The theory of Sarasin has the advantage of proposing as the original prototype of the Greek temple something that was more or less cosmopolitan, a building that was common and natural over a large portion of the prehistoric world, and not some merely 'local' model. As Dr. Sarasin points out, the pile-dwelling served also as prototype of the Chinese and Japanese temples (in this case, since they are mostly constructed of wood, the likeness is even more striking); likewise in Farther India, Hindustan, Arabia, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc., and even in prehistoric America. Moreover, not merely the 'long temple,' but the 'round temple,' goes back to the pile-house, as may be seen from the round pile-dwellings ascribed to the land of Punt, in Egyptian pictures dating from about 1500 B.C., which are practically identical in shape, etc., with pile-dwellings still to be seen in the Nicobar Islands and in certain parts of Africa.

"Taken altogether, Sarasin's essay is one of the most interesting and suggestive contributions to the literature of the evolution of architecture that have appeared in a generation, and it illustrates the way in which the anthropological investigator can assist in the solution of many puzzling problems, which meet with no successful interpretation at the hands of the closet-student or the biased classicist. Dr. Sarasin has given but another proof of the fact that the highest genius of the ancient Greeks lay not in inventing great or beautiful things out-of-hand, but in idealizing, beautifying, and harmonizing what had already long existed in common and wide-spread forms and fashions. And to that great art no human race is utterly a stranger; and many of them are much nearer the Greeks than most of us believe."

A NEW "ROLLER"-SKATE

THE ordinary roller-skate can be used only on a smooth, hard surface. Many attempts have been made, with more or less success, to devise a wheeled skate that will travel over ordinary roads. Common roller-skates can not be used on macadam roads because the rollers are so small that they drop into every depression and check the progress of the skater. Large wheels are evidently necessary, but these, if placed directly under the skater's feet, will raise him dangerously high. The difficulty, however, seems to have been solved by a Swiss inventor, Mr. M. Koller, of



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

On level ground; brake lifted. Traveling downhill; brake applied.

WHEEL-SKATES FOR USE ON ORDINARY ROADS.

Winterthur, who has designed a skate described as follows by the Berlin correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York, October 26):

"It will be observed that the skates are each provided with a single wheel which is about a foot in diameter. The skater's foot is supported below the center of the wheel, and in order that the tread may come directly below the center of the skater's foot the wheel is set on a slant. The wheels are dished, comprizing a disk of corrugated metal connecting the hub with the rim, and also a series of tension spokes which serve to stiffen them. The foot support is suspended on a hanger attached to the wheel axle, and it is provided with a pair of braces extending upward to support a strap which is fastened around the skater's leg above the ankle. To prevent the wheels from rolling backward a brake is attached to the foot support and bears against the inner periphery of the wheel rim. This brake is normally out of action, but is automatically set as soon as the wheel starts to reverse its direction. If desired, this brake may be thrown out of action completely to permit the skater to perform various fancy figures.

"In addition to the brake just described, the wheel for the left

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foot is provided with a rearwardly extending arm which the skater may use as a drag to retard his motion. The wheel for the right foot is provided with a similar drag-arm which also has in connection with it a brake-block that bears against the inner periphery of the wheel when the drag-arm bears against the ground, thus furnishing the skater with a quick-acting brake for use in emergencies. One of the illustrations shows this brake in use. The inventor also proposes to use a motor in connection with each skate-wheel, which will be attached in the manner indicated in the diagram. The wheel will be driven by belts running from the power shaft of the motor to a pulley-groove on the felly of the wheel. Fuel for the motor can be supplied from a tank strapped to the back of the skater. It is claimed that wheel-skating can be learned in a very short time, beginners having acquired the knack of using them with safety in a few minutes."

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS

THE advantages of the wireless system of communication across the Atlantic are remarked by *The Electrical Review* (New York) to be its cheapness and probable freedom from serious breakdown. Its drawback is the difficulty of preventing interference between stations. "If every one else must be silent while one of us is talking to Australia, the system is, in one sense, handicapped." It is actually working, however; long messages are transmitted daily, and "the possibilities are very great." Other inventors may claim a share in the beginnings of this great work, but, continues the writer:

"Whatever may be the outcome of this telegraphic development, certainly Mr. Marconi must be given all credit, not only for the truly wonderful work he has done, but also for his faith in the system and his persistency in carrying it from good to better. To-day he is applauded by all the world for his magnificent achievement, and his work is greeted by the wondering praise of people grown accustomed to modern wonders, but who, to-morrow, when 'little men, of little souls, rise up to buy and sell again,' will turn to some new feat, forgetting the real importance to civilization of the system which Marconi has put into service."

In a leading editorial on the subject *The Scientific American* (New York, October 26) praises "the intelligence and indomitable perseverance" of Marconi in his six-years' struggle to "achieve the seemingly impossible." It says:

"It is certain that among the many names which will always be honorably associated with the development of wireless telegraphy, that of the young Anglo-Italian will ever hold the place of honor. We say this with full knowledge of the fact that the foundation for his accomplishment was laid over thirty years ago, when Clerk Maxwell, in an address to the Royal Society, defined the character of the ether-waves and predicted the possibility of wireless telegraphy by means of electric magnetic waves. Nor are we forgetful of the fact that in 1887 Professor Hertz, by the announcement of his discoveries, earned the right to give his name to the etheric waves which Marconi and his contemporaries have turned to such good account.

"Marconi's experimental work in transatlantic communication dates from that notable day in December, 1901, when from his position at the top of a lofty promontory at the entrance to St. John's harbor, Newfoundland, he received from his station in Cornwall, England, an agreed-upon signal, the letter S. Encouraged by this success, Marconi commenced the erection of a powerful station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, where four huge braced towers were built at the corners of a square, and an elaborate system of aerial wires or antennæ strung from them and led down to the sending and receiving station below them in the center of the square. A year later actual wireless telegraphy communication was established between this station and England, and dispatches were sent by the Governor-General of Canada to King Edward, the King of Italy, and the London *Times*. Subsequently a message was dispatched from President Roosevelt to King Edward,

MARCONI AT WORK.

and it was announced that regular transmission was about to be inaugurated. Apparently the time was not yet ripe for this, and during the past four years the inventor has been devoting himself with unrelenting energy to the perfecting of his apparatus."

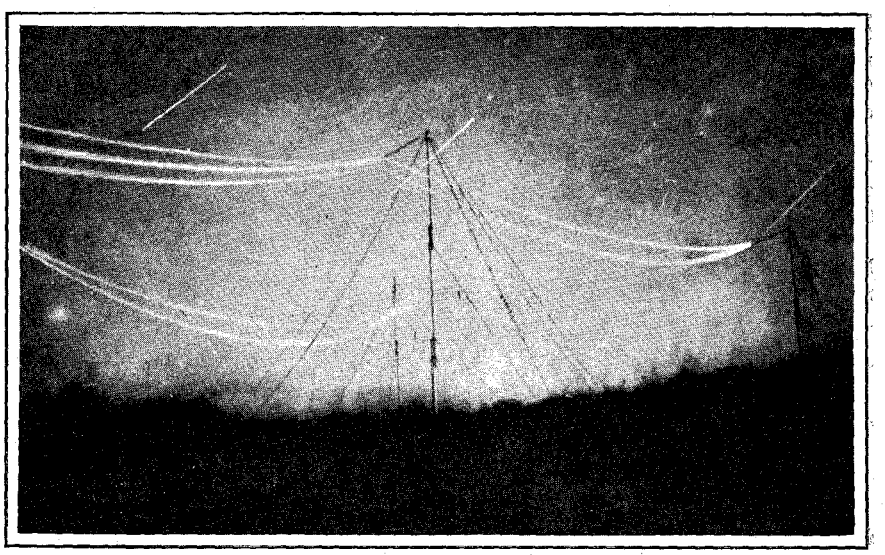
The story of wireless telegraphy is tabulated as follows by a scientific writer in the London *Sphere:*

"1842—Professor Morse sent signals across the Susquehanna River without metallic connections of any sort, by means of wires stretched along the banks.

"1859—September: James Lindsay, of Dundee, read a paper before the British Association stating that if wires were run along the coast of America and Britain and charged by batteries he could send messages from Britain to America.

"1864—December 8: Clerk Maxwell defined at the Royal Society the ether-waves to a certain extent and showed that wireless telegraphy would be possible by means of the electromagnetic waves, the velocity of which he concluded was the same as that of light, a conclusion which has subsequently been proved correct.

"1879—Prof. D. Hughes found that a microphone in connection with the telephone produced sounds in the latter when the microphone was at a distance of several feet from coils through which a current was passing.



NIGHT VIEW OF THE WIRELESS ANTENNÆ.

The effulgence here shown is not visible to the naked eye, but was caught by half an hour's exposure of the camera. The wires, we read, "gave out a curious sizzling sound like the frying of bacon."
—From the London *Sphere*.

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"1885—Sir William Preece, of the General Post-office, sent currents between two insulated squares of wire, each side measuring 440 yards, and the squares were a quarter of a mile apart.

"1886—Sir William Preece also sent signals between two parallel telegraph wires four miles apart.

"1887—Professor Hertz discovered that when a discharge was made from a Leyden jar across an air gap, sparks would also pass across a gap in a circle or square of wire held away from the jar. The discovery showed that the ether-waves streamed out from the spark gap in every direction.

"1889—Sir Oliver Lodge obtained his first successful signaling results carried out with what he termed the syntonic circuits, the coherer principle forming a part of the experiment.

"1890—November 24: The first notice of the coherer invented by Professor Branly appeared in *Comptes Rendus*, the coherer consisting of metal filings.

"1892—Sir William Preece established regular communication between Flatholm, an island fort in the Bristol Channel, and Lavernock on the Welsh coast, over three miles distant.

"1894—Dr. Rathenau and Professor Reubens signaled across the Wannsea at Potsdam, a distance of three miles, using a base line 550 feet long. The message was passed by means of earth currents.

"1897—Mr. Marconi sent signals from Lavernock to Flatholm and introduced the high wire or aerial.

"1898—Mr. Marconi's wireless system having been reported on favorably by Sir William Preece was established between the royal yacht, *Osborne*, and Osborne House.

"1899—Professor Braun took out patents in connection with wireless telegraphy. Prof. Chunder Bhose read a paper before the Royal Society on the action of coherers.

"1901—December: "S" signals received by Mr. Marconi at Hospital Point, Newfoundland, from Cornwall.

"1902—February: The *Philadelphia* remained in communication with the Marconi station at Poldhu for a distance of 1,550 miles. December 21: Messages sent by Cape Breton to Poldhu, Cornwall, exchanged between King Edward and Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada.

"1903—January 12: Messages sent between Aldershot and Channel Squadron off Portsmouth. April: Twenty-five stations erected, eight in England. August 4: International conference on wireless telegraphy opened in Berlin.

"1904—De Forest system regularly used in U. S. A. June 8: First ocean wireless newspaper published on the *Campania*. August 15: Wireless Telegraphy Act controlling stations in time of war.

"1905—January 1: Telegrams accepted for wireless stations by British General Post-office.

"1907—October 17: Opening of regular service for press messages to cross Atlantic from Clifden, Ireland, to Nova Scotia."

MORE MANY-HORNED SHEEP—The recent publication in these pages of an article on sheep with more than two horns elicits a letter from W. J. Clarke, associate editor of *The American Sheep-Breeder* (Chicago), calling our attention to the following description of the St. Kilda sheep in his recently issued book on "Modern Sheep" (Chicago, 1907). He says in this work:

"This breed of sheep is considered by some authorities to have originated in the Hebrides and Iceland. Several flocks of them are to be found in Wales. A peculiar characteristic of the breed is that the ram sometimes has two horns, sometimes four and in some instances six. Another peculiarity is that the horns seem to grow in all directions, pointing here, there, and everywhere. No two seem to grow in the same direction. The St. Kilda is a very hardy breed and is said to be free from most ills which other sheep are heir to. They have been mated with Shropshire rams with good results, the mutton being of excellent quality. The flesh of the pure bred St. Kilda is somewhat darker in color than ordinary mutton, being more like venison than the average mutton carcass. The wool is of fine texture and much in demand for the manufacture of fine underwear."

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DR. DARLINGTON,

Health Commissioner of New York City,

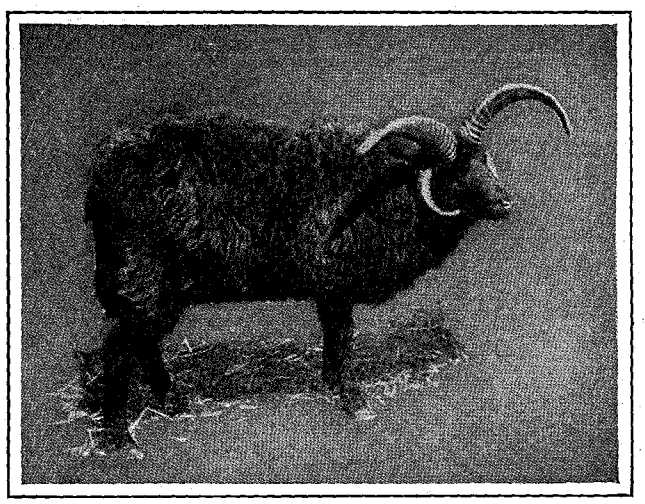
Who is so hampered by lack of inspectors that each dairy farm sending milk to the metropolis can be visited only once a year.

PROBLEM OF PURE MILK

EFFORTS to secure milk free from the germs of disease seem to be directed at present in two different ways—prevention and cure, or, to put it differently, endeavor to see that no germs get into the milk, and endeavor to render them harmless after they do get in. The former means regulation and control of the milk supply; the latter, some kind of treatment of the supply previous to its use. That the efficient inspection required by the first plan is impossible, and that removal of the germs by pasteurization is the only hope of those who desire pure milk, are asserted by *The Medical Record* (New York, October 26). This paper quotes Health Commissioner Darlington, of New York, as saying that "the problem of a pure-milk supply for a city is solved when the Department of Health can guarantee that all milk sold within the city limits is drawn from perfectly healthy and normal cows, housed in comfortable and sanitary quarters, milked by a clean and healthy person into a sterile container, quickly cooled, transported, and delivered to the consumer in a sealed package," and then goes on to comment as follows:

"So far we are in perfect accord with the Health Commissioner, and when such perfection is reached we shall advocate the destruction or the storage of all pasteurizing apparatus. How far we are at present from such perfection, Dr. Darlington was at haste to demonstrate.

"The daily milk supply of New York, he said, amounts to 1,750,000 quarts, gathered from over 35,000 farms, and shipped from about 700 creameries located in six States. The supervision of these 35,000 farms is entrusted to sixteen inspectors, or one to something over 2,000 farms. Each of these officers inspects on an average ten farms a day, which, allowing for time in traveling between the different farms, would give him perhaps thirty minutes for each farm. If even such brief visit could be made every week, or every month, there would be some ground for confidence that the rules of the Health Department were strictly followed, and that the river of milk flowing into the city was reasonably pure.



From "Modern Sheep," copyrighted.

A ST. KILDA RAM WITH FOUR HORNS.

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But each farm is visited, not every week nor every month, but only once a year. For three hundred and sixty-four days out of the three hundred and sixty-five the farmer is secure from prying eyes and an inquisitive nose, and can amuse himself, after morning prayers, with a reading of the Department's dairy rules, printed on linen and hanging on the wall of his milk-shed. The faith that would accept such inspection as a guaranty of purity in the milk supply would move Mount Everett to Central Park.

"The efforts of the Health Commissioner to secure a pure milk supply for this city are deserving of all praise, and we have no will to belittle them. He has accomplished wonders with the small force of inspectors at his command, and the refusal of the Board of Estimate to give him the money to increase this force is short-sighted and deplorable. Nevertheless, with as many inspectors as the most liberal and hygienically far-seeing board could possibly allow him, competent supervision of these 35,000 farms will be impossible.

"An army of five hundred men at least would be needed to make the inspection efficient, and even if so many intelligent and competent men could be found for the work, the expense would be such as no board of estimate would or could ever sanction. The most that can be hoped for from the most thorough inspection possible is that the milk supplied to the city shall be macroscopically clean—free, that is, from admixture of gross impurities—and containing only a few thousands of ubiquitous bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Even then there could be no certainty that the milk would be always absolutely sterile as regards the bacilli of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, to say nothing of occasional accidental contamination with other pathogenic germs. With the best inspection possible under existing or any practically conceivable conditions, the great bulk of milk delivered in New York every morning will only be fit for pasteurization—and even that is as yet far from realization. . . . .

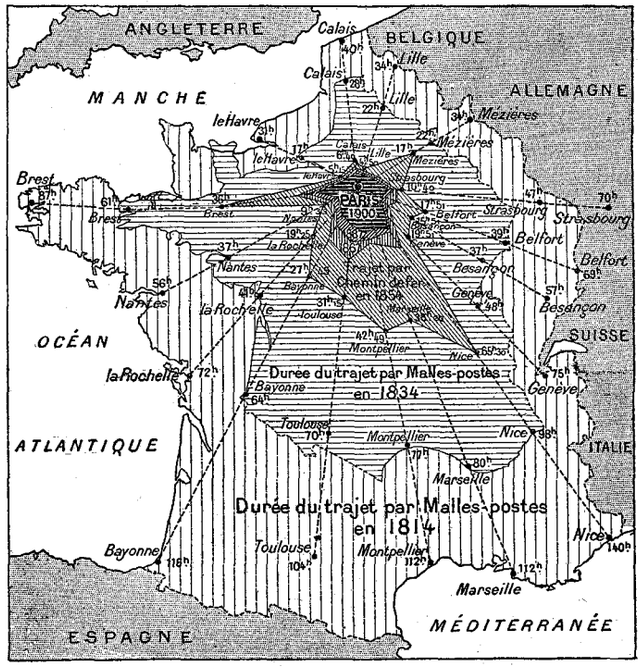
"The only safety for the consumers of milk in this and other cities throughout the country lies in municipal pasteurization, conducted under constant supervision of the Health Department, of all except an insignificant fraction of the milk supply. Even that fraction would be made safer by heating for twenty minutes to 155° F. and subsequent cooling of the sealed bottles containing it to 40°. In pasteurization only, supplemented by conscientious and thorough inspection, will be found a solution of the problem."

HOW THE WORLD IS GROWING SMALLER

THAT the effect of transit facilities has been to make the world practically smaller in the past century is a statement frequently heard. How great this shrinkage has been is strikingly shown in the case of a single European country, France, by a chart that appears in the latest volume of graphical statistics published by the French Department of Public Works. We quote from a review by A. Latour, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, September 28). He says, referring to the accompanying chart:

"We see that France has shrunk progressively from year to year like Balzac's wild ass's skin; the distance of a given city from Paris being represented, not according to its length in kilometers, but to the duration of the journey in hours, which is the more important. On this map the geographic contours of France, properly so-called, are for the year 1814. The lines connecting Paris to each city on the map are regarded as denoting by their length the time required at that time to reach the capital by post-chaise from these various points. Proceeding in the same way for 1834 (post-chaise) and for 1854, 1867, 1887, and 1900 (railway), and uniting by a line the points corresponding to the same epoch, we have a series of contours that have little relation to geographic truth, because of the inequality of the improvement in rapidity of travel in the various directions. For instance, the time from Paris to Marseilles was 112 hours in 1814, 80 in 1834, 38.5 in 1856, 16.2 in 1867, 13.6 in 1887, and 11.4 in 1900.

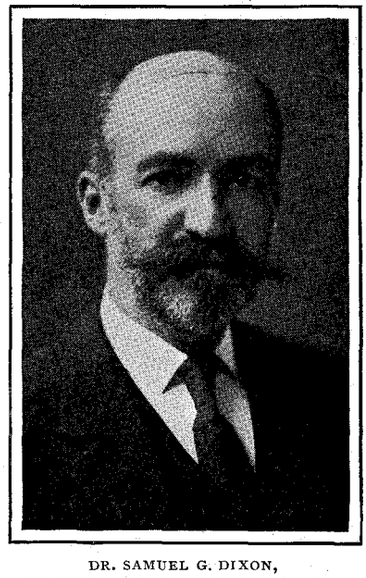
"The way in which the curve, which ought to shrink symmetrically, lengthens out along certain lines, like a splash of mud on a marble floor, shows with a somewhat cruel exactness the slowness of certain railway lines, like the Western. As a whole, France appears to have shrunk little by little to the limits of the Department of Seine-et-Oise. A chart of the same kind, repre-



HOW FRANCE HAS "SHRUNK" SINCE 1814,
Owing to the increased ease of transit.

senting decrease in the cost of travel, gives somewhat the same result, but the shrinking is very much less, the diminution being on the average only half between 1814 and 1900 for travelers by first class; that is 29 francs instead of 60 to Brest and 43 instead of 82 for Marseilles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PULLMAN-PORTER NUISANCE—An order forbidding Pullman-car porters to brush the clothes of passengers in the aisles of the cars has been promulgated by the Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, we are told in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 19). Says this paper:



DR. SAMUEL G. DIXON,
Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania,
Who has launched an edict against the Pullman porter's whisk-broom.

"The endurance of this noxious custom for so many years is an evidence of the long-suffering patience of the American traveling public. Apart from its glaringly unhygienic features, this scattering of dust through a car and over the already sufficiently dirty and uncomfortable passengers has long been voted an unmitigated nuisance. The practise was instituted by the rapacious porters as a means of extorting dimes and quarters from their unwilling victims and has been endured simply because no one wishes to make himself conspicuous by audible protests. It is worse than useless as a means to cleanliness, for the clothes of those first brushed are as dirty as before by the time the whole carload has been curried, and what dirt has not settled back on the external parts of the travelers has filled their nostrils and lungs—not only the dust of the road, but the germ-laden accretions from the garments. . . . . Other State boards of health . . . . will do well to follow the example of Pennsylvania."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

ORIENTALIZING CHRISTIANITY

THE Christian development of Asia will be along lines corresponding with the Oriental consciousness, rather than along lines predetermined by Western ecclesiastical authority. Such is the opinion of the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., whose view is based upon knowledge of the East gained from personal residence. This determination of the East to modify and not accept whole-heartedly whatever the West offers appears in many phases. A popular idea exists, says Dr. Hall, "that the ancient non-Christian faiths continue as they were from the beginning, resisting the changing influences of time." Such inflexibility does not exist; but, on the other hand, the ancient faiths "are in process of readjustment to new conditions, and are assimilating religious elements of Western thought, and using the product thus assimilated as a means of self-defense against Christianity." He goes on, in the New York *Observer* (October 21), to give an illustration of the eagerness of the Eastern world to absorb the culture of Christendom and reject its faith:

"When visiting in Hyderabad, the chairman at my lecture was a Mohammedan gentleman of high position. He had spent his life within the precincts of the remote native state of Hyderabad. Five and twenty years before he had paid one visit to England. One might suppose that a man placed in such remoteness from the centers of Western thought would have his mind filled with local ideas. On the contrary, in the course of a delightful and many-sided conversation, he broached the subject of American literature. He assured me of his peculiar admiration of Edgar Allan Poe. He then proceeded to compare Whittier and Longfellow, and to make some very discerning observations upon the points of contrast and resemblance between Emerson and Carlyle. Imprest with his wide reading, I sought a further test and suggested the name of Washington Irving. I found him perfectly familiar with all the writings of Irving, and was further astonished when he drew my attention to the stately style of Irving as suggesting the latter part of the eighteenth century rather than the nineteenth century, and as connected in his mind with the style of Oliver Goldsmith. Thus had this Mohammedan gentleman, residing in a native state, assimilated the culture of Christendom. But in his religious position his face was set as a flint against Christianity."

The manner in which that part of the East which shows itself hospitable to the Christian faith is likely to accept that faith is thus set forth:

"I speak with all honor of denominational missions in the East. Not otherwise than through these could the great work already done have been accomplished. Yet a large study of the situation shows that, in its future assimilation of Christianity, the East both consciously and unconsciously will move along lines suggested by its own temperament and preference. The development is likely to be different in different countries, for the temperament varies. If I might hazard a conjecture touching the future, I should say that the Chinese are likely to turn most naturally to ritual and a prescribed liturgy. They love organization and regularity of practise, and care less for the subjective side of religious experience. The Hindu deprecates organization and turns toward the mystical and philosophical aspects of truth. The future religious development of Japan promises to be along the line of simplicity of ritual, combined with a large interest in theological doctrine."

Dr. Hall, whose words here quoted were addrest to the students of Union Theological Seminary, sees in this character of the Eastern mind a splendid opportunity for a great theological school "built upon undenominational lines, while interested in all denominational churches." "By reason of its freedom and catholicity, it can do what the local church can not do, because of the pressure of its own local affairs, and what the denominational boards can not do, because of their very proper restriction to certain prescribed lines of action." He urges the cultivation of a spirit among students of "appreciation and love toward the world which shall result in sending forth to the East an increased number of thoroughly trained men as missionaries," equipped "on a basis of first-hand knowledge of Oriental conditions." Secondly, he urges the seminary "to send its teachers out into the non-Christian world with the large irenic message of the Christian gospel"—such a mission, for instance, as Union Seminary twice carried out in sending one of its faculty as Barrows lecturer to India and the Far East. And finally:

"Let us take the initiative in providing for the Oriental world literature that shall adequately represent the noblest and least sectarian modern interpretation of the Christian religion. I am not unmindful of the valuable service rendered by various denominational missionary presses. Their contributions to the vernacular literatures of the East have in many instances been very valuable. But at the present time, what the East most wants is not literature issued by a denominational board, but deliverances of Christian scholars, defining with clearness the essential truths of the religion of Jesus Christ.

"When in Shanghai I had a very striking interview with the distinguished missionary Timothy Richards, who told me that recently two provincial governors of China, unable to find in any existing vernacular publications a sufficiently broad and non-sectarian interpretation of the Christian religion, have deputed their own non-Christian scholars to produce manuals of the Christian religion which could be studied in the schools. Dr. Timothy Richards tells me that the manuals thus produced reflected the unfamiliarity of their authors with the actual facts of the Christian religion. Nevertheless, instances like these are significant, and I hold that the way is open for us to work directly and indirectly for the instruction of the Oriental world in the higher truths of our holy faith."

ON JUMPING PAROCHIAL FENCES

FEW people are placed in the delicate position of pastors, who, in changing their field of work, must either burn all their bridges or use great discretion in continuing past relations. *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit) calls attention to the problem here involved, noting that "the evils growing out of the intrusion of clergymen into other parishes for various purposes . . . seem to prevail everywhere." It confesses to have thought at times that "even farewell receptions after conferences, with gifts and adulatory speeches, would better be dispensed with, tho it is difficult to conceive how this can be done, especially in cases where the removal was not expected." Certain it is, this journal continues, "with the farewell reception all official relations should end." The problem as presented in places outside the Methodist denomination is treated in the following:

"In the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Central New York the diocesan Bishop, Charles T. Olmstead, recently served notice upon the clergymen of his Church that he expects that 'they will confine ministrations to their own parishes, unless invited to officiate elsewhere by the regularly constituted officers of the Church.' He affirms that 'complaints have reached him of the intrusion of clergymen into the parishes of others,' and denounces 'the injustice of the intrusion in the case of performing marriage ceremonies, when the intruding minister not only has the honor attached to his service, but also pockets the fee.' The Bishop declares that during the summer just passed there have been 'inexcusable breaches of the canon in this manner of a very flagrant character, and it has come to such pass that the Bishop of the diocese has determined to give notice to clergymen, both within and without the diocese, that he will take steps to have men who offend in this way brought to trial for misconduct.' He makes an appeal also to the laity 'to consider this matter and to refrain from asking clergymen to do things that will bring them into trouble.'"

In this line the New York *Christian Advocate* makes this observation:

"Many gross violations of the principle of comity and amity

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have occurred in the Methodist Episcopal Church. A minister died a few years ago who haunted all the churches of which he has been pastor. It was his habit to say to young girls something like this: 'Now, Jennie, when you are married you must remember me,' and he was continually visiting societies, baptizing the children, and marrying. At last his reputation for doing this caused him to be almost ostracized by his brethren."

GENERAL BOOTH

THE social history of the last half-century can not be written without the most conspicuous place being given to General Booth and the Salvation Army. So says *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) on the occasion of the General's visit to that city in his American itinerary. That tour of America, in all human probability his last, has just been completed, and wherever the General went the press testified to the exalted worth of the man and the value of the work over which he presides. For half a century, says *The Recorder*, "this prophetic man has been connected, as a preacher, philanthropist, and social reformer, with the social progress of nearly every nation in the world." Further:

"Of recent years the greatness of the General's service has been recognized by kings and governments, universities and distinguished societies of all kinds, and every honor possible has been conferred upon him. The reason of this success has been the constant presentation of Christ crucified. The cross has literally done it all, and the General is never tired of impressing that fact on those who are privileged to hear him. After fifty years' experience, he has told us that there is only one Power equal to doing the work in which he has been engaged, and that is 'the regeneration of the individual by the power of God.'"

GENERAL BOOTH,

In the robes of his recently acquired Oxford degree. For half a century "this prophetic man has been connected, as a preacher, philanthropist, and social reformer, with the social progress of nearly every nation in the world."

At a packed meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, on November 4, the General made his farewell address, and told of some of the achievements of the Salvation Army. As reported by the New York *Times* he said regarding the work of the Army in Japan in bringing about the emancipation of girls:

"A few years ago our flag had hardly been planted there when the Salvation Army discovered that there was a law which kept poor girls, who had sold themselves into a vicious slavery for the sake of their parents, from leaving their degradation. My people went to work and agitated in the face of all persecution until the Government had passed a law emancipating thirty thousand girls."

In Germany, he asserted, the official attitude has changed from the time when the Army could not toot a cornet or clap their hands and cry hallelujah. Recently a triumphal parade was held in Berlin and the police escort were charged to guard against every mark of disrespect. The Government of Java lately offered to gather the lepers together and pay for their support, if the Salvation Army would take charge of the work. Continuing the General said:

"Forty-two years ago I stood alone. All the colonels and the captains now fighting for salvation were under one hat, and I had the privilege of wearing it. I had no organization to raise funds, yet the Salvation Army stands out to-day a powerful organization. The Salvation Army not only conquers a country, but it keeps the country it has won against enemies, whether from her or from hell.

"I think no church outside of the Roman Catholic appeals in so many languages. There are 15,000 officers and 50,000 men and women local officers who earn their own living. There are 60 or 70 publications. There are 25 newspapers in 17 tongues. And we have 20,000 bandsmen, nearly every one of whom has been converted by us. It is a mistake which many have made to suppose that our bandsmen are paid.

"I know there has been some criticism of their playing, yet a Mr. Bernard Shaw, who, unknown to us, visited some of our musical festivals, has reported that several of our bands stand at the top of organizations playing religious music. Sousa is not in it. You never need worry about not getting your money's worth out of the Salvation-Army band. If not in quality, you get it in quantity."

WHO WILL GET THE CARDINALS?

THO American Catholics are looking eagerly forward to the appointment of a new cardinal there is doubt exprest that the Papal Consistory held this month will add a new American member of the Sacred College. Two difficulties are said to beset the Pope in the selection of an American cardinal—that of "choice and the 'modern' reputation of the American clergy." Among the possible candidates Archbishop Farley is reported to stand highest on the list, being at the head of the New York diocese, "the most important in America." But the East already has its cardinal, and the West, whose leading prelate is Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, will look for representation. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, "is held in great confidence" in Rome "through his learning and quiet power." A dispatch from Rome to the New York *Times* (November 2) discusses in these words the general question of representation both American and foreign, and the uncertain element that enters into the papal decision:

"If the number of cardinals were in proportion to the number of Catholics, the United States ought to have, not one, but several cardinals. Since the days of Sixtus V. the number of members of the Sacred College has been limited to seventy, altho there are rarely more than sixty at one time, and as the United States is the fourth Catholic power in the world in regard to the number of communicants, she ought to have eight cardinals. She, indeed, has only one, while little Spain at the present moment has six.

"However, there are, of course, many considerations besides population, and several Catholic countries have an old-established right to a certain number of cardinals. The 'plenum' has never purposely been reached since 1753, it being considered better to have one or two vacancies for emergencies. The vacant number is now twelve, the ranks of the college having recently been thinned by deaths. Notwithstanding this fact, the appointments of the present Pontiff have been few, altho Cardinal Rinaldine will shortly receive the red hat—but he is a creation of the last consistory. England will also be disappointed at the coming consistory, altho she has always been accustomed to have a cardinal in the Archdiocese of Westminster, while Canada must give up the hope of having another to replace Cardinal Taschereau.

"Now, as to the accusation of being too 'modern,' the American

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Catholic clergy, while always showing themselves abreast of the times, are among the most loyal children the Holy See has, but Pius X. wants something more than loyalty. He wants submission—an outsider would almost say blind obedience—and, with the old bugbear of Americanism in mind he will not increase the power of the clergy in your country by giving them another cardinal unless—and this is written on the cards—he suddenly changes his mind and springs a small bomb, as he did in the matter of the Bologna Archbishopric."

THE CHURCH'S PART IN THE "ETHICAL REVIVAL"

THE larger share of credit for the "ethical revival" of the past three years has gone to the popular magazines. The church has frequently been described as a passive observer; but her share is none the less an active one, as we see pointed out by the Rev. Paul Weyand. "Who have been the makers and movers of this renaissance of common honesty?" he asks. "In what mold and under what ideals were these men formed who have stood out and battled for the right, often against big odds, and who have staked popularity or place to win or lose? In the city," which is "the battle-ground to-day of morality and order and ideals," declares Mr. Weyand in the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, "strikingly characteristic work has been done by churchmen." Thus:

"In New York there is Seth Low, the Episcopalian; in Philadelphia John Weaver, the Baptist Sunday-school teacher; in Jersey City Mark Fagan, the Roman Catholic; in Pittsburg George W. Guthrie, the Episcopalian; and in Toledo Brand Whitlock, the Methodist.

"In addition to these men who have stood as executives of the better municipal life, no one person in America has done more as a developer of sentiment for municipal toning up than has Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the virile pastor of Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of New York. Bishop Henry C. Potter's indictment of the vice conditions under the Tammany régime was a classic in style and a cyclone in effect. Dr. Lyman Abbott's pen gives no uncertain expression on the pages of *The Outlook* on things moral in city and State. So likewise Dr. William Hayes Ward, of *The Independent*. Dr. Josiah Strong is the noted author of 'The Twentieth Century City.' Dr. Washington Gladden, the Congregational clergyman of Columbus, has made valuable contributions to the literature of civic and national and social life. Towering above all these men in inspiration, intensity, action, and persistence stands the figure of Theodore Roosevelt, for years a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, preaching lay sermons from its pulpit, making addresses to Bible societies which are sent broadcast by them all over the world as tracts, perfectly at home before Young Men's Christian and kindred societies, proud of his membership in the church of Christ, preaching by word and example the simple righteousness of the Old and the New Testament. More than any other public man, he is the genius of the present moral revival.

"His successor in case of his death, C. W. Fairbanks, likewise is a Christian man, and actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. But lately of the Cabinet was Leslie M. Shaw, of the same denomination. The appointment of Charles J. Bonaparte, a well-known Roman Catholic, was a distinct recognition of decency and cleanness before coming into the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. Secretary of War Taft was a noted Young-Men's-Christian-Association man at Yale, and led the prayer-meetings. Bristow, the relentless prober in the Post-office Department, is a Methodist. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, frequently by voice and pen directs the public to a right consideration of public subjects from a moral standpoint. He is a missionary's son.

"In the Senate, conspicuous examples of churchmen whose votes can be counted upon the right side of all public questions from the moral standpoint are Dolliver, of Iowa, and Beveridge, of Indiana. The acknowledged leader of the Democracy, William J. Bryan, frequently goes into the pulpit upon invitation, and talks to his fellow men of the great truths of Jesus Christ. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, whose pen has had an incalculable influence in directing attention to a better alinement in corporate life, has been identified for years with one of the larger Christian bodies."

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS IN NEW YORK

THE law prohibiting theatrical performances of the New York theaters on Sunday has been a storm-center for a long time. As it is understood at present, its enforcement has been apparently an impossibility. There seems to be doubt as to what the law exactly does require, and until this is settled by a Supreme-Court decision definite action, it is alleged, can scarcely be taken. A definite stage in the effort to correct the evil, however, has been reached in the letter addrest to Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner Bingham by Governor Hughes, calling attention to the violations of law and requesting that the law be enforced. His action has been inspired by letters received by him from President Harris of the State Federation of Labor, and from Francis John Moran, chairman of the National Law Committee of the Actors' Church Alliance. The latter informed the Governor that on a recent Sunday evening there were twenty-eight theaters and some sixteen resorts or concert halls open in New York, besides the one-cent shows. His protest was made in behalf of the actors and actresses; who, obliged to play seven days a week, have no rest whatever, and in his letter to the Governor he also recites the obstacles that have presented themselves in the way of any effort at enforcement of the law. He said:

"Since General Bingham has been Commissioner of Police most honest endeavors have been made by him to secure conviction so as to get the question settled as to what the law means may be done or not done on Sunday. I have been present at the hearings when most clear and positive evidence has been given by the police in the various cases.

"The magistrates have accepted any idle excuse or illusive promise given by managers or proprietors as to why this or that act was done. Indeed, the Commissioner says that the effect has been very demoralizing on his men, when they have done their best, to have their testimony turned down and themselves brought into contempt of the managers."

The Christian Advocate (New York) believes that "many of the decisions of some magistrates, compared with the evidence on which they profess to act, would be found to be a travesty of justice." In Brooklyn the situation is not so bad; Mr. Moran reporting that "through the energetic exertions of the Rev. Canon S. Chase nine convictions have been obtained and all the theaters have been closed but four." *The Christian Advocate* continues:

"Some of the men who run vaudeville places on Sunday have the effrontery to argue, in behalf of their law-breaking and their shows, that they 'draw young men from the streets and from the saloons.' So if all the trades were to go to work on Sunday and were not interfered with by law, they would draw the young men from the streets and saloons, but the final effects would be in all respects degrading, as well as destructive to health. There are some things worse than saloons that draw men off the streets and away from saloons."

The Churchman (New York) observes that "Canon Chase and the Actors' Church Alliance are to be congratulated on their success in forcing this question to a definite issue and putting responsibility squarely where it belongs." It points out one mitigating difficulty:

"The construction of the law is not altogether clear. While some of these Sunday performances have been as objectionable as any that are tolerated on other days of the week, some, which apparently fall equally under the condemnation of the law, are of a character which on any other day would be universally approved as ministering not only to innocent recreation, but to popular culture."

Mayor McClellan has assured the Governor that as soon as the exact requirements of the law can be determined in test cases now approaching decision in the Supreme Court, "the Police Department shall see that its provisions are strictly enforced in all the theaters and places of public amusement in the city, and such proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to compel the compliance with the provisions of the law as so determined."

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LETTERS AND ART

PADEREWSKI AND THE YOUNGSTERS

DOES Paderewski ever think of himself as an incarnation of Ibsen's *Master Builder*, and shudder when he hears the younger generation come knocking at his door? That younger generation would seem determined this season to force the issue, for besides the master pianist we are to have with us Hofmann, Bauer, Hambourg, Schelling, Buhlig, and de Pachmann. The last-named may be content to rest in the fame he possesses, but the others are yet too young to say openly what place they aspire to. "Formerly, when Paderewski was in the field," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "most other pianists maintained a discreet silence; this year they all come rushing in together." It is also not overlooked that the younger generation are reenforced by such women players as Katherine Goodson, Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, Augusta Cottlow, and Olga Samaroff. So far this season New York has heard Paderewski, Hofmann, and Hambourg. The last-named has not shown himself formidable in rivalry, but the first recital of Hofmann led Mr. Finck in *The Evening Post* to remark:

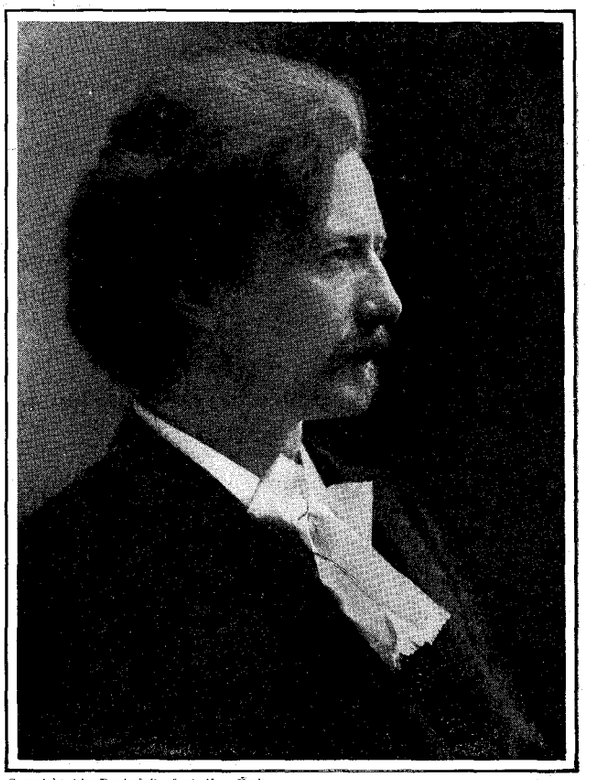
"Great is the number of pianists we are to hear this season, but whether any one—Paderewski, of course, excepted—will reach and maintain the high level of Josef Hofmann's recital is very doubtful."

Paderewski, by all testimony, is still supreme, and, according to Mr. Krehbiel in *The Tribune* (New York), in no immediate need of trepidation over the knocking of the younger generation. We read:

"The season has only opened and we are in a whirl of pianoforte concerts. Mr. Hofmann has disclosed to us the cool, calculating virtuoso, whose horizon seemed (at his first recital) to be bounded by the printed page and the instrument upon which he played. Mr. Hambourg has bethumped and bethwacked the pianoforte, and with its steely sinews has seamed the faces of Beethoven and Brahms with bloody stripes. Now comes Mr. Paderewski. Who shall inquire with new curiosity how he played? He has been heard again and again; yet there is no loss of interest in his playing, for here it is not the virtuoso, not the instrument, nor alone the composer's music that exerts the charm. It is the marvelous and indescribable blending of all the elements implied in the words—the perfection of technical execution which must, nowadays, belong to the virtuoso; the tonal charm which wondrous gifts can evoke out of the jangling wire and vibrating wood of the pianoforte; logicalness and emotionality and sensuous beauty in the music itself. Mr. Paderewski has grieved many of his old admirers of late by exhibiting a desire to play in what may be called the orchestral style—to forget that the voice of a pianoforte is not apocalyptic, nor that of many waters and mighty thunderings, but even in his excesses he carries the fancy captive and stirs the depths of the imagination. And when he asks the pianoforte to sing it is a chorus of ecstatic hallelujahs and harping symphonies. So yesterday. Admiration has been exprest in these columns for his splendid variations—kaleidoscopic, in color and outlines, rich in display of tonal devices, but loveliest in their sweet and strong artistic sanity."

The grief that Mr. Krehbiel alludes to as being felt by Paderewski's admirers over his tendency to get orchestral instead of song effects from the piano is further exprest by Mr. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*. Thus:

"It is unnecessary now to descant upon the changes in Paderewski's playing that his visit to America in 1902 began to disclose—especially in that memorable recital in New York on the day after the comparative failure of 'Manru' at the Metropolitan—and that his tour of 1905 fully revealed. Some lament them and refuse to be comforted. They declare that the Paderewski who once loved and carest the piano now bears it ill-will and wreaks his anger upon it. Theirs was; theirs, they insist, shall be, the Paderewski who wove iridescent visions in gossamer tones; who caught and whispered in his turn the softest whispers of romance and fantasy; who distilled the pure essence of poetry into transparent instrumental song; who touched almost all the music that he played with an enticing fineness of spirit. To hear him was to look upon a magic web of magic sights. And now in his stead is a Paderewski who has forsworn iridescence; who cries instead of whispers; who will have none of half-lights and delicately magical tonal tracery. Now he commands his instrument and his hearers.



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THE PADEREWSKI OF TO-DAY.

Age has whitened his luxuriant locks, but still, "when he asks the pianoforte to sing, it is a chorus of ecstatic hallelujahs and harping symphonies."

He bids it thunder with a mighty and sweeping eloquence; it must proclaim joys, sorrows, whatever emotions rise in him to the call of the music at their fullest; it is the voice of passion and power where once it was the voice of dreams and contemplation; the half-tints have yielded to the hottest of colors and the darkest of shadows. Into his playing in the earlier days went contemplation and introspection; through it now power and passion devour their way to expression. Always Paderewski's playing has exprest himself as well as the music; he has dominated his music as he has dominated his audience. Ten years ago it exprest one self. Now it must perforce express another that has succeeded. It is not caprice or deliberation that has changed his playing; irresistible goading from within has wrought the transformation—perhaps even in a measure unconsciously to the pianist himself. He can set himself back not one whit more than can the rest of us. In his secret heart, he may, even as do most sensitive men, deplore a vanished past."

After reading Mr. Henderson in *The Sun* (New York) one is tempted to ask, Has the old Paderewski come again in Mr. Hofmann? Mr. Henderson says of the younger man:

"The technical dexterity and dynamic range which he had of old are still with him, of course, but he has lost all hardness of finger and wrist and has mellowed and deepened his original feeling for rhythmic line and melodic curve. He was always a searcher after symmetry of phrase and the light and shade of infinite varieties of finger accent and the elusive rubato; but of the floating, upborne breath of the vital legato he never was master till now. No pianist living can evoke from his instrument a more beautiful singing tone than Hofmann brought forth yesterday afternoon, and this

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cantilena was preserved throughout every work, in melodic utterance of every character, in solemn procession of chords, in filmy weavings of scales and trills, and in all the more scintillant exfoliations of fancy, which are too often treated as mere passage work."

"SUBMERGED RENOWN"

IF the phrase "submerged renown" had been furnished us earlier it might have covered the case of the late Mary J. Holmes, whose wide popularity was recently considered in these pages. The phrase was struck out by Stevenson and Mark Twain during a conversation the pair held while sitting on a bench in Washington Square, New York. "Submerged fame," "submerged reputation" were variants the two discust, but they finally decided that the fact was best covered by the one given above, "submerged renown." The phrase once accepted was fitted to one Davis, whom Stevenson had discovered to be "the American author whose fame and acceptance" stretched widest in the United States. Says Mark Twain in a section of his autobiography printed in the *The Sunday Magazine* (New York, November 3):

"While in a bookshop or bookstall [in Albany] he had noticed a long rank of small books, cheaply but neatly gotten up, and bearing such titles as 'Davis's Selected Speeches,' 'Davis's Selected Poetry,' Davis's this and Davis's that, and Davis's the other thing; compilations, every one of them, each with a brief, compact, intelligent, and useful introductory chapter by this same Davis, whose first name I have forgotten."

Mark Twain confesses that when put to the question he thought he could name the man of widest fame, but modesty forbade him to speak. Stevenson noticed and said:

"'Save your delicacy for another time—you are not the one. For a shilling you can't name the American author of widest note and popularity in the States. But I can.'

"Then he went on and told about that Albany incident. He had inquired of the shopman, 'Who is this Davis?'

"The answer was, 'An author whose books have to have freight-trains to carry them, not baskets. Apparently you have not heard of him?'

"Stevenson said no, this was the first time. The man said:

"'Nobody has heard of Davis; you may ask all around and you will see. You never see his name mentioned in print, not even in advertisement; these things are of no use to Davis, not any more than they are to the winds and the sea. You never see one of Davis's books floating on top of the United States; but put on your diving armor and get yourself lowered away down and down and down till you strike the dense region, the sunless region of eternal drudgery and starvation wages—there you'll find them by the million. The man that gets that market, his fortune is made, his bread and butter are safe, for those people will never go back on him. An author may have a reputation which is confined to the surface, and lose it and become pitied, then despised, then forgotten, entirely forgotten—the frequent steps in a surface reputation. A surface reputation, however great, is always mortal, and always killable if you go at it right—with pins and needles, and quiet slow poison, not with the club and tomahawk. But it is a different matter with the submerged reputation—down in the deep water; once a favorite there, always a favorite; once beloved, always beloved; once respected, always respected, honored, and believed in. For, what the reviewer says never finds its way down into those placid deeps; nor the newspaper sneers, nor any breath of the winds of slander blowing above. Down there they never hear of these things. Their idol may be painted clay up there at the surface, and fade and waste and crumble and blow away, there being much weather there; but down below he is gold and adamant and indestructible.'"

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VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN,

The greatest interpreter of Chopin among piano virtuosos.

JOYS OF AN EDITOR

IF all editors are like the one who is self-confest in Mr. Howells's "Recollections," new writers need not complain that the "old guard" are leagued against them. Neither need they resort to devious ways to get the editor's welcoming approval. Mr. Howells, in writing of the days when he edited *The Atlantic*, tells how "the acceptable manuscript, especially from an unknown hand, brought a glow of joy which richly compensated me for all I suffered from the others." "To feel the touch never felt before, to be the first to find the planet unimagined in the illimitable heaven of art, to be in at the dawn of a new talent, with the light that seems to mantle the written page," he exclaims ecstatically, "who would not be an editor for such a privilege?" The new talent that tried to disguise its sex, he goes on to say, "never deceived the editor, even when it deceived the reader." Yet Mr.

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MARK HAMBOURG. JOSEF HOFMANN. FANNIE BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER. HAROLD BAUER.

SOME YOUNGER PIANISTS WHO HOPE TO DISPUTE THE PALM WITH PADEREWSKI.

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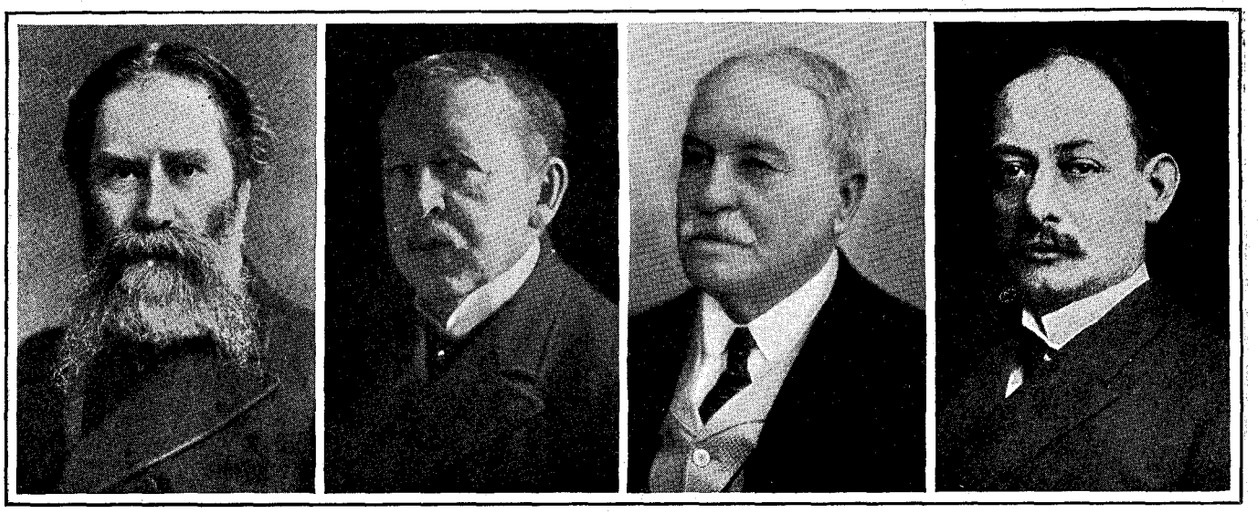

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WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

WALTER H. PAGE.

FOUR OF THE NOTABLE EX-EDITORS OF "THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY."

Howells is obliged to confess one notable exception; and that was "the very signal and very noted instance of Miss Mary N. Murfree, whom, till I met her face to face, I never suspected for any but Charles Egbert Craddock." Mr. Howells continues:

"The severely simple, the robust, the athletic, hand which she wrote would have sufficed to carry conviction of her manhood against any doubt. But I had no doubts. I believe I took the first story she sent, and for three or four years I addrest my letters of acceptance, or criticism, to Charles Egbert Craddock, Murfreesboro', Tenn., without the slightest misgiving. Then she came to Boston, and Aldrich, who had succeeded me, and who had already suffered the disillusion awaiting me, asked me to meet Craddock at dinner. He had asked Dr. Holmes and Lawrence Barrett, too; and I should not attempt to say whose astonishment he enjoyed most. But I wish I could recall word for word the exquisite terms in which Dr. Holmes turned his discomfiture into triumph in that most delicately feminine presence.

"The proof of identity, if any were needed, came with the rich, full pipe of a voice in which she answered our words and gasps of amaze. In literary history I fancy there has been no such perfect masquerade; but masquerade was the least part of Miss Murfree's success. There seems in the dust and smoke of the recent literary explosions an eclipse of that fine talent, as strong as it is fine, and as native as it is rare; but I hope that when the vaporous reputations blow away, her clear light will show the stronger for its momentary obscuration. She was the first to express a true Southern quality in fiction, and it was not the less Southern because it rendered the strange, rude, wild life of a small section of the greater section which still unhappily remains a section. One might have said, looking back from the acknowledged fact of her personality, that a woman of the Rosa Bonheur type could well have caught the look of that half-savagery in her men; but that only a man could have touched in the wilding, flower-like, pathetic loveliness of the sort of heroine she gave to art."

Mr. Howells and his predecessors in the editorial chair, we are told, were accused of harboring a superstition "that *The Atlantic* was unfriendly to all literature outside of Boston or New England, or, at farthest, New York or Philadelphia." This appears to the present writer to be the time to disclaim the existence of any such superstition, now that the November number of *The Atlantic* celebrates its semicentennial. The belief as a superstition gave the editors some trouble in the endeavor to "enlighten" the magazine's critics. "The fact was that there was elsewhere little writing worth printing in it," observes the writer, "but that little was cordially welcomed." The fortunate "outlanders" were to a large extent exponents of that tempered realism which became a note of *The Atlantic*, and Mr. Howells acknowledges sharing with Lowell and Fields their "passion for the common, for 'the familiar and low.'" But some of these studies of an earlier time, Mr. Howells thinks, "would only come to trouble joy in the younger" readers, who "delight in the human-nature fakers of our latter-day fiction." Of the most noteworthy we read:

"Even in the sixth year of the magazine, Bret Harte, of California, had appeared in it; and others of the San-Francisco school, notably Charles Warren Stoddard, had won an easy entrance after him. Where, indeed, would Mr. Stoddard have been denied, if he had come with something so utterly fresh and delicious as 'A Prodigal in Tahiti'? Branches he bore of that and many another enchanted stem, which won his literature my love, and keeps it to this day, so that a tender indignation rises in my heart when I find it is not known to every one. John Hay, so great in such different kinds, came also with verse and fiction, studies of the West, and studies of the lingering East in Spain as he had found it in his 'Castilian Days.' Later came Mark Twain, originally of Missouri, but then provisionally of Hartford, and now ultimately of the Solar System, not to say the Universe. He came first with 'A True Story,' one of those noble pieces of humanity with which the South has atoned chiefly if not solely through him for all its despite to the negro. Then he came with other things, but preeminently with 'Old Times on the Mississippi,' which I hope I am not too fondly mistaken in thinking I suggested his writing for the magazine. 'A True Story' was but three pages long, and I remember the anxiety with which the business side of the magazine tried to compute its pecuniary value. It was finally decided to give the author twenty dollars a page, a rate unexampled in our modest history. I believe Mr. Clemens has since been offered a thousand dollars a thousand words, but I have never regretted that we paid him so handsomely for his first contribution."

JEOPARDY OF THE NEW YORK STAGE

PEOPLE who are looking about to find why, aside from the absolute failures, the theatrical season is so dull are not encouraged by Mr. Daniel Frohman, who sees the drama in New York to be "in a position of absolute jeopardy." In a letter to the New York *World* he declares that this condition is brought about by the multiplication of theaters and the small number of "writers of intellectual and technical equipment to compete with the many theaters that are constantly needing material for entertainment." The country at large also demands the best, and consequently draws off the leading players for a part of the year. The necessity of meeting the claims of outsiders, he says, "has gradually had the effect of diluting both the drama and its performance, and, consequently, of lowering the standard of the stage as an institution." He continues:

"Conditions in the theaters have never changed and never will change. They are the same to-day that they were when the drama began. We are now affected with the same emotions that life has always held; and the stage, after all is said and done, is only a

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mirror that reflects life. Taste in plays and costumes may change, but life remains conventional.

"Whatever may be its form, any play will have a sufficient audience if it deals with subjects of universal interest. The American public will always patronize what is good of its kind, whether it be tragedy, comedy, romantically poetic drama, or farce. The successful manager must be allied by sympathy and predilection to the tastes of a universal public; to go against this taste is to try to force water up-stream.

DANIEL FROHMAN,

Who declares that "there can be no durability, stability, or future for plays which reflect what is contemptible, sordid, or degrading in life."

"There can be no durability, stability, or future for plays which reflect what is contemptible, sordid, or degrading in life, or which depend for their value purely on depicting such elements.

"My personal ideal of the drama is that plays should reflect life, not in its sordid and degrading details, but in those inspiring, universal truths which exalt the mind. The Ibsen drama, for instance, is a purely exotic condition and interesting only as a clinic of the morbid emotions. I regard it as merely a tentative form of drama, because it represents only the gropings and experiments of modern philosophers. They are prowling around the bulwarks of what is conventional.

"Such plays are seldom produced by theatrical managers of experience, but by actors who see in them opportunities for 'acting' in the narrow, professional sense. Even now a reaction is setting in against the Ibsen drama and the so-called school of playwriting it has created in Continental Europe, its birthplace.

"Literalness on the stage can never conform to the established idea of what is dramatic art. The general public—I except a limited number of cranks—do not want it in the theater. If they did, Arnold Daly, with all his ambitions, would be not only a prophet, but a financier. He must surely fail in pursuit of his mistaken idea."

Mr. Winter of *The Tribune* (New York), in a reply to Mr. Frohman's letter, takes exception to the statement that "the successful manager must be allied by sympathy and predilection to the tastes of a universal public." He declares in *The Tribune:*

"The public taste is not formulated and it can not be prejudged. Edwin Booth never deferred to any assumed standard of popular taste; yet he made at least three fortunes, and he died worth about half a million dollars—if money is to be the test of success. Henry Irving never deferred to any theory of popular taste; yet he earned fortune after fortune, and he held the destiny of the British stage, if not that of the whole English-speaking stage, in the hollow of his hand, for many years. To be 'allied by sympathy and predilection to a *universal* public taste' is to be allied to some very low, very vulgar, very carnal predilections. It is the province of the intellect to lead, not to follow; not to give to any portion of the public what it might be assumed to want, but to lead every part of the public to want what it ought to have. Accomplishment of that purpose is what makes a theatrical producer a manager, and not merely a janitor. The effort to accomplish that result has wrecked fortunes and broken hearts before now, and doubtless it will again. But the accomplishment of it is a noble service to society, and it places and maintains the great art of acting on the highest level. Eternal vigilance, eternal labor, and the courage to endure defeat and loss—that is the price of its accomplishment. But it can be accomplished. It was that achievement which made Henry Irving not only a marvelous actor, but the manager of intellectual society wherever he went."

THE THORNY PATH OF REALISM

THE path of the realist in literature is not one of roses. When he attempts an honest analysis of human things he is met by a formidable dilemma: "If, for artistic reasons, he restricts his choice of persons and passions, or subdues his treatment of them, he is told, and wisely told, that his picture is conventional and untrue to life. But if he boldly enters *terra damnata*, and faithfully reproduces the details, he is told that altho his picture may be true to life, it is too unpleasant, and would he kindly remove it?" In these words Mr. William Romaine Paterson presents the situation created by the controversy in England over the "fleshly" state of her current fiction. It is his belief that "there never was an age in which the realistic method was so justified," but the novelist who elects the method is sure to be treated to all kinds of inconsistent rebukes. Mr. Paterson is particularly incensed over a protest against what is called "the degradation of the modern novel," signed by "A Man of Letters" and published in *The Bookman* (London, October). This writer urges us to "put aside all fantastic and disordered imagination, tho boasting itself to be realism," and begs us to return to the "true classics." Mr. Paterson, writing in *The Daily Chronicle* (London), recalls to the "Man of Letters" some of the things he would find there. Thus:

"If 'A Man of Letters,' equipped with this critical apparatus, had been a contemporary of Æschylus and Sophocles, is it certain that he would not have rejected with horror the terrible subjects which those great men turned into plays? Could he have endured the situation created by *Phædra* in the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides? That situation was recently reproduced in a London suburb, and we heard all about it in the divorce court. But if a modern novelist attempted to handle it, 'A Man of Letters' would probably cry, 'Fie! fie!' . . . . . .

"But it does seem as if all the novels and dramas, discreet and indiscreet, form nothing except the annals of Aphrodite. The climax, for instance, of the greatest poem of the modern era—Goethe's 'Faust'—is meaningless unless we know that at some point in the middle of the play innocence was transformed into guilt. I confess, indeed, that this recurring decimal frequently bores me. I grow weary of the eternal permutations and combinations of lovers, and I have ceased to read Boccaccio. But the fact remains that it is Love more as devil than as angel who holds the key of most of the great dramatic situations. 'A Man of Letters' bids novelists be guided by the ideal love, 'the star of Dante which leads up to highest heaven.' But it is really no longer possible to tolerate this nonsense which is talked about Dante and Beatrice.

"Disguise it as we may, the truth remains that Dante spent his most ardent years loving another man's wife. One wonders what Messer Simone dei Bardi would think of the great tenderness which all kinds of sentimental writers have displayed for Dante's obsession? Any one who has read 'Vita Nuova' knows that Dante was a man of gigantic passion, and that in his case, as in the cases of Byron and of Burns, it was love both balked and satisfied which gave the real motive power. In 'Purgatorio' there are passages in which Dante, with a somewhat strange humility, causes *Beatrice* to chide him for having succumbed to a certain frailty. And as for 'fantastic and disordered imagination,' 'A Man of Letters' knows that the most astonishing instances are to be found in the work of the poet who made hell—and such a hell!—the foundation of his work."

Mr. Paterson asserts that no "realist of to-day" of whom he has knowledge is "capable of creating such a menagerie." And he goes on:

"So much for the classics. Dante, like another great realist, knew that 'the true physician walks the foulest ward.' But we must leave 'A Man of Letters' to sail away in his air-ship with the novels of Walter Scott. The war will go on in Mansoul. But unless it is to be a sham fight the flesh must be allowed its combat with the spirit. John Bunyan knew all about it, and he was not afraid of speaking out. Realism and pathology? No great literature is without them. And how can it be otherwise if literature honestly interprets a world like ours?"

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FREDERICK V. HOLMAN. OLIVE THORNE MILLER. ROBERT N. STEPHENS. ANNE WARNER. CHRISTINA G. WHYTE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bagot, Richard. The Lakes of Northern Italy. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xii–308. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Baille-Grohman, W. A. The Land in the Mountains. Being an account of the past and present of Tyrol, its people and its castles. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xx–279. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Beale, Harriet S. Blaine. Stories from the Old Testament for Children. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 409. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

Beer, George Louis. The British Colonial Policy 1754–1765. 8vo, pp. ix–327. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Bennett, Ella G. Abelard and Heloise. (The Love Letters: A Poetical Rendering.) Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. iii–36. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Bensusan, S. L. Velazquez. Illustrated with Eight Reproductions in Colour. 12mo, pp. 77. Reynolds. Illustrated with Eight Reproductions in Colour. 12mo, pp. 80. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 65 cents each.

Brewster, William T. [Chosen and Edited with an Introduction and Notes by]. Specimens of Modern English Literary Criticism. 12mo, pp. xxxiii–379. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Brooks, Amy. Randy's Prince. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 244. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1 net.

Brown, Helen Dawes. Mr. Tuckerman's Nieces. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 266. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. Lady Geraldine's Courtship. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 107. New York: D. Appleton Co.

Bryant, Sara Cone. Stories to Tell to Children. 12mo, pp. xlvii–243. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Church, Rev. Alfred J., M.A. The Iliad for Boys and Girls. Told from Homer in Simple Language. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Compayré, Gabriel. Herbert Spencer and Scientific Education. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–119; Herbart and Education by Instruction. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. x–141; Horace Mann and the Public School in the United States. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–134; Jean Jacques Rousseau and Education from Nature. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–120; Pestalozzi and Elementary Education. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xi–139. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 90 cents net each.

Cutting, Mary Stewart. The Suburban Whirl. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 202. New York: The McClure Co.

Durland, Kellogg. The True Story of an Adventurous Year in Russia. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxv–494. New York: The Century Co.

Friedman, I. K. The Radical. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vii–362. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Fynn, A. F., Ph.D. The American Indian as a Product of Environment. With Special Reference to the Pueblos. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 275. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Gallon, Tom. The Cruise of the Make-Believes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Hadden, J. Cuthbert. The Great Operas. Tannhäuser—Wagner. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 46; The Bohemian Girl—Balfe. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 31. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents each.

Harriman, Karl Edwin. Sadie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–309. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Harris, Miriam Coles. The Tents of Wickedness. 12mo, pp. 474. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

If this book were not marred by one or two unnecessary bits of artificial coarseness, one would be tempted to say that after skimming through a dozen linotype historical romances, here at last is a novel to sit down and read. Its five parts will hardly encourage the skimmer, and at times, as in the case of Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling," the interest drags, but as in that case also one's interest is renewed, and one is led on imperceptibly to the conclusion.

A new novel by this descendant of Governor Winthrop's company is something of a surprize, as she has not published a work of fiction in many years. Her first novel, "Rutledge" (1860), has of course remained very popular. Born an Long Island, and always resident there or in New York, she has had full opportunity to observe the ways of our "champagne aristocracy," which are set forth in her book with a directness that is sometimes startling. It deals with the career and romance of Leonora Hungerford, who comes from a convent school in France to preside over the household of her father, a widower and clubman. It contains many keen epigrams.

Hill, Frederick Trevor. Decisive Battles of the Law. Narrative Studies of Eight Legal Contests Affecting the History of the United States between the years 1800 and 1886. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. viii–167. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.25 net.

Holbach, Maude M. Dalmatia. The Land Where East Meets West. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–236. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

Holland, Clive. Things Seen in Egypt. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xvi–255. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Holman, Frederick V. Dr. John McLoughlin, the Father of Oregon. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 301. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $2.50 net.

This tribute to the memory of one of the chief upbuilders of the Northwest has been published on the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. McLoughlin's death. The author, Mr. Holman, is the grandson of John Holman, a participator in the first great emigration from Independence, Mo., to Fort Vancouver in 1843. The emigrants found there in supreme control of the coast Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was born in Parish La Rivière du Loup, Canada, on the St. Lawrence River, in 1784. He was educated in Canada and Scotland and, joining the Northwest Company, a rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, was, in 1821, in charge of the former's depot at Fort William, Lake Superior. After the coalition of the two companies in that year, he was engaged as chief factor to manage and to build up the company's business in the Oregon Country, arriving at Fort George on the Columbia River in 1824. The following year he constructed Fort Vancouver, farther up the river, where he remained in charge until 1846.

From 1818 to 1846 the Oregon Country, extending to Alaska, was, by a convention made in the former year, under the joint occupancy of the United States and Great Britain. In the latter year the present boundary of the two countries was fixed by treaty. During all this period Dr. McLoughlin, a man of almost gigantic stature, and of patriarchal aspect, maintained order throughout the wild region within his domain. His rule was practically feudal, and he lived in great state, extending courtesy and hospitality to travelers and even to rival traders. As the representative of the Hudson's Bay Company, it was his duty to maintain its monopoly and to prevent the Oregon Country from being settled by Americans to the prejudice of Great Britain's claim. In this he was effectual until the great inrush of American pioneers in 1843–46. He then found himself in the position of choosing between rendering assistance to the needy arrivals, or allowing them to starve or be slaughtered by the Indians. He took the better part, thus gaining the ill-will of his superiors, and mechanically bringing about permanent American occupation. His last years were clouded by unjust accusations of cruelty and by an effort to sequestrate the remnant of his personal land holdings. These matters were righted, however, by documentary proof and by legislative action, and he will always be held in loving memory as the "Father of Oregon."

Keays, H. A. Mitchell. The Road to Damascus. 12mo, pp. 447. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

Kingsley, Florence Morse. Those Queer Browns. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. The Hanging of the Crane. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Luther, Mark Lee. The Crucible. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Lynde, Francis. Empire Builders. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 377. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Maartens, Maarten. The New Religion: A Modern Novel. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

His latest book is essentially what Mr. Maartens describes it in the subtitle, "A Modern Novel." The substance of the lesson drawn in this somewhat bitter satire seems to be that the religion which found its exponent in the priest or the minister of the Gospel has been replaced by a new religion, the religion of the

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medical specialist, whose sway over his deluded followers is more inexorable, more damaging in its consequences than that exercised by the protagonist of any other cult, ancient or modern. The main interest of the novel lies in its character delineations, which are confined almost entirely to types taken from the medical profession. These are vigorously drawn, and, with the exception of the old village physician, Dr. Rook, who believes in "letting nature alone," do not form an engaging array of portraits.

The principal character of the book is the famous nerve specialist, Dr. Russett, who prescribes for the heroine, Lucia Lomas, several years' treatment at a Swiss sanatorium, in which he is secretly interested. Thither Lucia goes, accompanied by her husband, and, altho there is really nothing seriously the matter with her, she is put through a course of treatment that brings her to the verge of a dangerous illness.

Under cover of this Swiss sanatorium many of the current fads of diet, dress, exercise, bathing are held up to ridicule, and the experiences of the patients who religiously follow out the regimen laid down by Dr. Vouvray, the head of the institution, in his elaboration of "the monkey theory" are decidedly novel and entertaining. Ludicrous as they are, however, as showing the lengths to which human gullibility may go, there is an undercurrent of tragic pathos in the story which lifts it out of the realm of the mere clever satire into a careful analysis of conditions which the author evidently thinks are fraught with danger to humanity.

The personages in the novel are masterly portrayals, but they do not excite the reader's sympathy, while the story, as a whole, in spite of its many brilliant passages, is not entirely convincing, and leaves the impression that in the treatment of his main theme the author has not been free from a tendency to exaggeration, which rather weakens his arraignment of the medical profession.

Maccunn, Florence A. Mary Stuart. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–315. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

McLaren, L. L. High Living. Recipes from Southern Climes. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

McSpadden, J. Walker. Stories from Chaucer. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xiv–234. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

Madden, Eva. Two Royal Foes. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. vi–343. New York: The McClure Co. $1.25 net.

Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts. Being a History of These Towns and also in part of Marion and a Portion of Wareham. Prepared Under the Direction of a Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–424. New York: The Grafton Press. $2 net.

Mighels, Philip Verrill. Sunnyside Tad. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Miller, Olive Thorne. Harry's Runaway and What Came of It. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 243. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Morgan, C. Campbell, D.D. The Parables of the Kingdom. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Morgan, George. The True Patrick Henry. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi–492. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2 net.

Oliver, Frederick Scott. Alexander Hamilton. An Essay on American Union. Frontispiece and a Map. 8mo, pp. xiii–502. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Ollivant, Alfred. Redcoat Captain. A Story of That Country. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Poulsson, Emilie. Father and Baby Plays. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–98. New York: The Century Co. $1.25.

Pyle, Katharine, and **Porter,** Laura Spencer. Theodora. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–271. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Reade, Charles. The Cloister and the Hearth. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xi–722. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Rich, Walter H. Feathered Game of the Northeast. 8vo, pp. xvi–432. With 85 full-page illustrations and a colored frontispiece by the author. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

Mr. Rich's book is the work of a practical sportsman, who has hunted nearly every bird of the eighty-seven specimens which he describes, and who has, at the same time, an evident fondness and appreciation of wood and lake, hill and vale, that will commend what he has written to the nature-lover, pure and simple, as well as to those, who, like himself, "study nature over a gun-barrel." In a way his book is rather unique of its kind; for the sportsman's manual is usually a dry compilation of technical information, very necessary, of course, to those who use it, but not at all suited, or intended, to be a literary companion. On the other hand, there is the thoroughgoing book of ornithology in the mazes of whose classifications the sportsman would be more lost than in the wilds of his own forests; or else, there is the recognized "nature book," lineal descendant of White's "Selborne," with its charming descriptions interspersed with entertaining observations on any one of the myriad objects, animate or inanimate, that go to make up the beauty of a country landscape—but all without classification, and quite useless as a work of reference.

The present volume is an attempt to combine the accurate, the practically useful with the picturesque in a way that should make it at once the necessary *vade mecum* of the sportsman who would know the best method and season, the kind of gun and ammunition, the most likely place and the proper breed of dog to reckon with in hunting a particular variety of game, as well as the companion of the man who likes a tale of the open, simply told, or a hunting yarn that is neither too technical in the telling, nor too improbable to remain in the realm of fact. Mr. Rich does strain credibility a trifle in some of his statements, a possible contingency of which he seems to be quite aware, as, for instance, in his account of woodcock-hunting, when he declares that he has seen two of these birds, in spite of all sporting traditions to the contrary, take to a tree when disturbed.

Mr. Rich's hunting has all been done in New England, and his book is consequently descriptive of that section of the country. On the whole, he has succeeded in making a thoroughly reliable and entertaining volume, whose illustrations, tho somewhat flat and lacking in perspective, are an aid to the text.

Rollins, Frank West. What Can a Young Man Do? 12mo, pp. viii–339. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Schillings, C. S. In Wildest Africa. (Translated by Frederic Whyte.) Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5 net.

President Roosevelt, who is both a lover and student of nature as well as "a mighty hunter," expresses himself in his "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" as highly delighted with Mr. Schillings's previous work, "With Flashlight and Rifle in Equatorial East Africa." It is, indeed, not too much to say that the latter book produced a sensation among those who had hitherto been satisfied with such works as those of Mungo Park, Gordon Cumming, Livingstone, and Stanley.

From the dim twilight of African travel indicated by the first-mentioned we have now gradually emerged not only to the daylight of more modern explorers, but to the wonderful flashlight of Mr. Schillings, by which he illuminates the midnight darkness of the African jungle, and shows us the beasts of prey prowling after their food. The power of the photograph in revealing the marvels of tropical scenery has never been so clearly demonstrated as in this volume, wherein the spirit of adventure is blent with the scientific spirit of investigation. For the especial feature to be noticed in his work is this: Mr. Schillings is not a mere hunter like Gordon Cumming. His pride does not lie in the certainty with which he can pull a trigger and kill a lion. He is a naturalist. He loves rather to observe and chronicle than to obtain victory over the beasts. He would rather take a snapshot than a rifle shot. In fact, he is the African traveler up to date, and while his works are full of romantic adventure, fine description, and important scientific observation, their principal characteristic is the sympathy they evince with the wild creatures, and the wild scenery which he has set before us so cleverly both by pen and camera.

The three hundred illustrations, made direct from negatives which the author himself produced, are quite unexampled in the history of such sort of art. Never has there been such a picture produced as that of the vultures hovering in air over the carcass of a lion, that of a flight of flamingoes, or of the lion emerging from his lair in the darkness; the scene of Mr. Schillings's travels is the region of the great lakes, from the caravan route of which he branched off into the uninhabited veldts. His adventures were various, and those who follow his footsteps will be amazed by the striking description he gives that African wild life which must ere long vanish away as completely as the bison has been banished from the valley of the Mississippi.

Sheehan, Canon P. A. Lisheen, or The Test of the Spirits. 12mo, pp. vi–454. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. The Rivals. Introduction by Brander Mathews. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. ix–132. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $3.50 net.

Silberrad, Una L. The Good Comrade. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Smith, Gertrude. Little Girl and Philip. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 188. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30 net.

Smith, Nora Archibald. The Adventures of a Doll. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 1–64. New York: The McClure Co.

Stephens, Robert Neilson, and **Westerley,** George Hembert. Clementina's Highwayman. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. The Sea Fogs. (With an Introduction by Thomas Rutherford Bacon.) Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xvi–24. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Tabb, John B. Quips and Quiddits, Ques for the Qurious. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Tyler, Lyon Gardiner, LL.D. Narratives of Early Virginia 1606–1625. Map and Two Facsimiles. 8vo, pp. xv–478. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

Warner, Anne. Susan Clegg and a Man in the House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 279. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Weir, Archibald, M.A. An Introduction to the History of Modern Europe. 12mo, pp. xv–340. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Weyman, Stanley J. Laid Up in Lavender. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Whyte, Christina Gowans. Nina's Career. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–314. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

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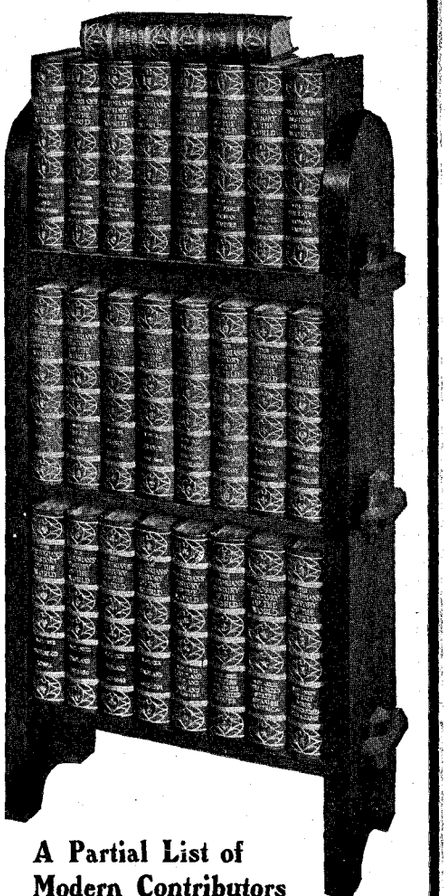

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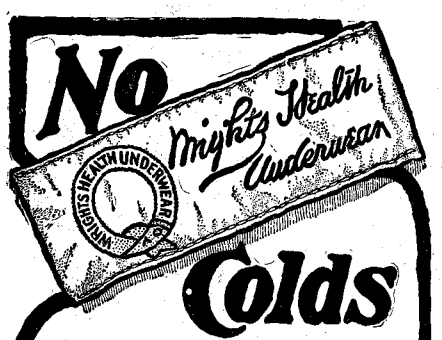

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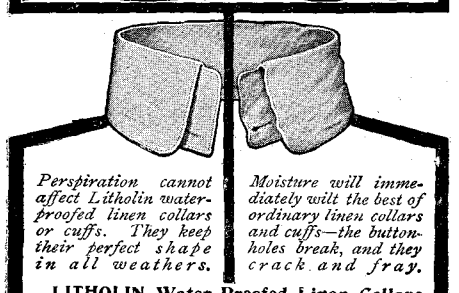

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CURRENT POETRY

The Air-ship—at Daybreak.

BY DON MARQUIS.

The Morning Star sinks swooning down, the pale
Moon quits the chase,
We race the rushing Sun across the clamorous fields
of space;

For, tho our prow be wreathed about with purple
sprays of Night,
Our pinions flick the Dawn that strives to gain upon
our flight.

And now, with forelocks fluttering and manes blown
out behind,
Come thundering down the sunward slopes the
Coursers of the Wind—

For God's sake, UP!—give place to them, wild thoroughbreds of air;
The rush of those tempestuous hoofs no man-wrought wings may dare!

Ahead, no mirrored gleam flares up from stream or
mere below;
Behind, our cloud-wake catches fire and sets the east
aglow.

Poised on the very tip of Time, a spinning satellite,
We float between the flood of day and ebb of yesternight.
Awake, look up, O cynic world!—as in the days of old
Still godlike progress stabs the sky with shafts of
shaken gold.

—*Putnam's Monthly* (November).

The Ballad of the Mothers.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

'Twas Mary crooned Her Mother song—
A tender song and low—
And Her fair body to the tune
Moved softly to and fro
As otherwhere in April air
The tall white lilies blow.

'Twas Mary lifted up Her face,
Her gentle face and sweet;
One stood before Her happiness
With dust on head and feet,
And in her eyes the look that cries
Like maimed things in the street.

And long on Mary's Son she looked
As one sore famished
Looks on the feast he may not share,
Fair wine and plenteous bread.
And, "I am one whose single son
Died on her breast," she said.

"I am that mother whose one son
Died roselike on my breast
Or ever thrice upon my lips
His baby lips were prest
Or ere he spake for my love's sake
The name I loved the best.

"And because," she said, "I heard strange things
Nor prince nor priest could stem
Of this a child of virgin born
In the inn at Bethlehem,
A weary way from break of day
I come to beg of them.

"Only a little gift I ask
Who fear to ask in vain—
Let Thy child lie a moment's space
Where my own child has lain—
So if truth men tell some miracle
May blunt this sword-edged pain."

'Twas Mary raised in Her sweet arms
The Christ-Child to Her guest
As one might hold the Keys of Heaven;

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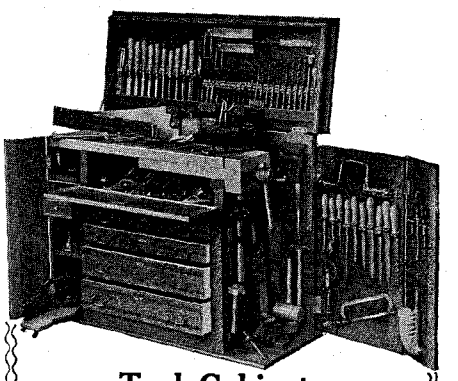

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The stranger mother prest
The Holy Child against the wild
Heart with all grief possest.

Deep in her eyes the Christ-Child gazed—
"Now strange, most strange," quoth she,
"I see no more this stable mean,
A garden fair I see
Where children play as roses sway
And one smiles down at me."

Deep in her eyes the Christ-Child gazed—
"Now strange, most strange," she said,
"I hear a voice more glad than song
'O Heart, be comforted!'
And grief thrice sore is mine no more,
But peace most sweet instead."

'Twas Mary smiled for very joy—
"Mine own, my little Son,
Great is the bliss to come to me—
Mother, thrice blessed of One
Whose hand shall make the blind to wake,
The lame to rise and run."

The Christ-Child hid on Mary's breast
The tears She might not see—
"O Mother, Mother, even Thou
Must break Thy heart for me;
The dumb may talk, the halt may walk,
But who may comfort Thee
Against those days, when men shall raise
A cross on Calvary?"

—*Harper's Bazar* (December).

PERSONAL

Taught Stevenson English Literature.—The man who taught English literature to four great English writers, Robert Louis Stevenson, J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett, and Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") has just died in Scotland. His name was David Masson, and a writer in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives a short history of Professor Masson's life and comments upon the four famous pupils. To quote:

All these novelists studied at Edinburgh University, where Professor Masson occupied the chair of English literature from 1865 to 1895. Stevenson and Barrie were members of his classes in the early seventies, while among other pupils were William Archer, the dramatic critic, and Lord Rosebery.

Of all these, however, perhaps the one who bears the deepest testimony to Masson's influence is J. M. Barrie, who once declared that he made up his mind to go in for literature one day when he saw the professor rummaging over a second-hand book-stall with $1,500 in bank-notes bulging out of his pockets.

A whimsical "thumb-nail sketch" of his old pedagog by Barrie is worth quoting. It comes in a series of recollections of the novelist's college days, the "Edinburgh Eleven," and is as follows: "Masson always comes to my memory first, knocking nails into his desk, or trying to tear the gas bracket from its socket. He said that the Danes scattered over England, taking such a hold as a nail takes when it is driven into wood. For the moment he saw his

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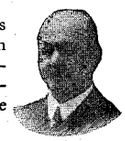

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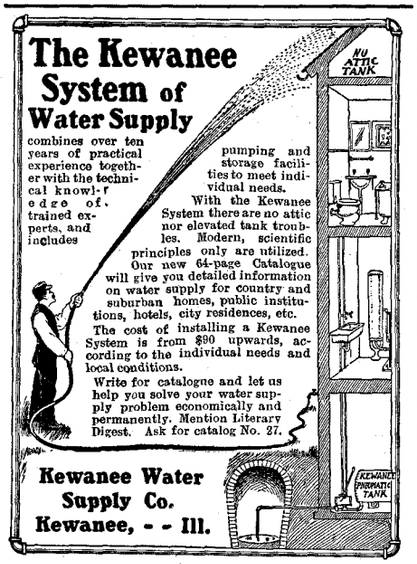

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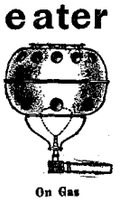
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desk turned into England; he whirled an invisible hammer in the air, and down it came on the desk with a crash. No one who has sat under Masson can forget how the Danes nailed themselves upon England. It was when his mind groped for an image that he clutched the bracket. He seemed to tear his good things out of it. Silence overcame the class; some were fascinated by the man; others trembled for the bracket. It shook, groaned, and yielded. Masson said another of the things that made his lectures literature; the crisis had passed, and everbody breathed again."

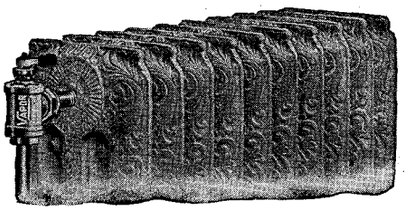
It was in 1895 that this rugged, picturesque, literary veteran, so long a familiar figure in Edinburgh streets, resigned his chair to live out his days in retirement. He had been called to the university thirty years before to succeed the famous ballad scholar, Professor Aytoun, and twelve years before that he had taken the vacant place of the poet Clough as professor of English at University College, London. At nineteen he was editor of a religious magazine in Aberdeen, his birthplace, and at twenty-five, when he went down to London, he was one of the best-known magazine writers in Scotland. Before he became a professor, he was the first editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which, curiously enough, issued its last number this month and has died with its first great editor.

It was in these days that Carlyle, one of his intimate friends, warned him not to fritter away his talents on little things, but to concentrate them on something big. The result of this was his masterly "Life and Times of Milton," in six volumes the great work of his life, which occupied all the leisure of twenty-one years. More brilliant is the smaller "Life of Chatterton," and the fourteen-volume edition of De Quincey's works, the outcome of a long and intimate friendship with the famous opium-eater, whose life he contributed to the English Men of Letters series. There are many people in Great Britain to-day who feel that in "Davie a real, kindly Scot," Edinburgh has lost her most distinguished citizen.

Amusing the Moorish Sultan.—Among the oddities in the November magazines, is a clever article in *The World To-day* by John H. Avery, describing the amusements of the Moorish Sultan. Mr. Avery was for two years the official instructor in photography to his sherifian majesty. He found the Sultan a great lover of European sports. Like the late Shah of Persia, he found infinite diversion in mechanical toys, motor-boats, and automobiles, which were brought from Europe at great cost for his amusement. He became a great enthusiast of tennis, billiards, and polo. A craze for wild beasts was satisfied by installing a royal zoo in Fez; and then came the fancy for photography. As Mr. Avery tells it:

After the wild beasts the Sultan took a fancy to photography, and Sir Harry Maclean sent for me, at the same time bidding me order some half and full-plate cameras mounted in gold and silver. Here was a fad that gave more offense than ever in high quarters. Snapshots of the Sultan in native dress and European uniforms were bandied back and forth among wondering country kaids, and were generally used to foment hatred and disloyalty. Every one knows how the orthodox Moslem dislikes to be photographed, since any representation of the human form is forbidden by the religious law. Judge, then, how great was the shock when the Moors saw their Sultan—"The Shadow of God"—himself kodaking here and there like an enthusiastic tripper!

Still, the Sultan was really interested in "sun-pictures." And while his gorgeous cameras were being made in Paris and London, he set gangs of slaves at work on a palatial studio and darkroom that cost $30,000. It was a huge-domed structure, wainscoted with carved teak, and its appliances and fittings cost a small fortune. As soon as I arrived in Fez I began to explain the working of a small hand-camera, of course through an interpreter. It was a little hard for the latter to find Arabic equivalents for "focus," "lens," and so on. But the Sultan is really an intelligent man· he soon mastered



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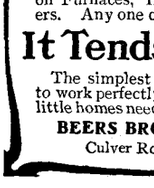

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the mysteries of the little instrument and prest me to pass on to the bigger machines wherewith he might take groups of his friends.

Great was his delight when he snapt his first successful picture, showing Sir Harry Maclean caressing his favorite hound. For some weeks the despot ran around hugging cameras like one possest, and devising subjects of all kinds, chiefly the ludicrous. Borrowing the bicycle of Doctor Verdon, his English physician, his Majesty insisted on Kaid Bel Harty, keeper of the palace keys, trying to ride. But so great was the Sultan's hilarity over the performance that he could not take the picture. Bel Harty is a tall, dignified old man of sixty odd, and all of us Christians earned his undying hatred by reason of laughter it was impossible to suppress, as he lurched crazily this way and that, and finally fell sprawling in the mud!

Goldwin Smith and America.—It is now about forty years since Goldwin Smith left his chair of history at Oxford University and came to live in the United States. At the age of forty-five he already had won a high place in English academic life. It was a long step from the old-university life at Oxford to a professorship at Cornell, then an institution of a few years' standing. With everything to keep him in England, Goldwin Smith put all aside to come to the aid of the United States during her reconstruction days.

Prof. George M. Wrong writes an appreciative article on Professor Smith in the Boston *Transcript*, from which we quote:

A scholar who not merely by his writings but by residence and personal influence has been a considerable factor in the life of three States during the past sixty years is certainly noteworthy, and such is Prof. Goldwin Smith. Now a man of eighty-four, he is spending the evening of his life in scholarly leisure at his beautiful home in Toronto. His interest in public affairs and in letters remains unabated. Hardly a week passes but a communication from Goldwin Smith appears in some leading periodical of either the United States or Great Britain, and invariably there is the grace of style which gives distinction to all he writes. Never was there a better illustration of the deep truth that "the style is the man" than in his case. Vehement, ironical, one-sided, merciless, as he has sometimes been, always he has carried himself with easy grace; if he must thrust his rapier through his opponent he has done it like a polished courtier; never for a moment has he forgotten the dignity and poise of an English gentleman. On the political hustings, on the platform, in private intercourse, he has at no time let himself be so hurried as to be slipshod. It may be doubted if Goldwin Smith ever committed the fault that besets lesser men in speaking of beginning a sentence and leaving it unfinished. The smooth yet incisive phrases come to his lips so complete in form that they make one wonder whether this readiness and polish are the native gifts of genius or only the result of careful preparation, which is the highest art, because it conceals art.

Goldwin Smith finally made his home in Canada, where his ideas favoring Canadian annexation to the

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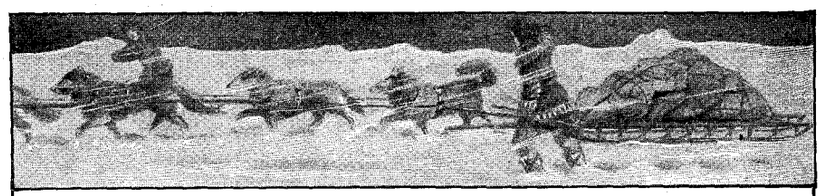

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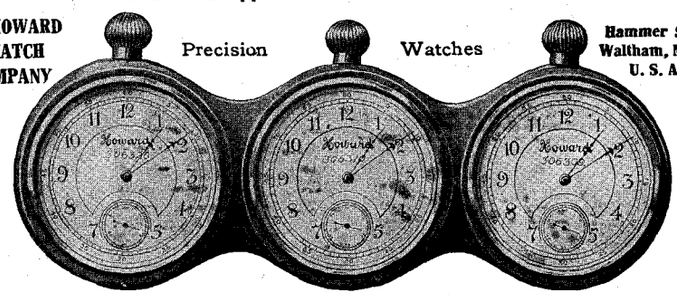

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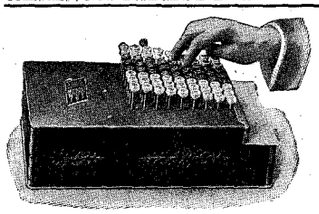

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United States became very unpopular. But notwithstanding these radical opinions, he came to be a great purifying force in Canadian public life. As Professor Wrong puts it:

You may meet an ambassador or a labor leader at his table. He takes an active interest in charitable work, and until the infirmities of age overtook him, visited among the poor in person. No good cause appeals to him in vain; and for him when it is a question of relieving suffering no barriers of race or creed exist. If he has any prejudices it is, as his books show, against Roman Catholics and Jews, but his name will be found among the helpers of the needy of both creeds in Toronto. As his recent writings show, his mind is keenly interested in religious topics, especially as to what may be behind the veil which screens from us the future life. Like Charles Kingsley, he has a keen curiosity to know what may be in store for the soul which passes into that other world. His keenly critical intellect has brought its own qualities to the study of the Bible. There was a time when Goldwin Smith wrote on the topic, "Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?" This hardly seems now in his line. His critical efforts are turned not on the Southern planter, but on the Bible itself. Perhaps this restless critical faculty is the Nemesis of a life too purely intellectual. But behind it all is, to use the old patristic phrase, the heart "naturally Christian." Pure in life, loving his fellow-men, Goldwin Smith is surely among those for whom is reserved the blessings of the Sermon on the Mount.

He likes to talk of past days and surely his range of acquaintanceship has been unequaled. For a quarter of a century hardly a biography of an eminent Englishman has appeared without a reference to Goldwin Smith. He was history tutor at Oxford to King Edward, whose "charming manners," as he has said, were already noticeable in undergraduate days. He knew the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Palmerston. He was almost intimate with Carlyle. Gladstone was a close friend, albeit the friendship was interrupted in later years. In the United States he has met nearly all the national figures of the last half-century. One might go through an immense list of distinguished names and each of them would be proud to be called the friend of Goldwin Smith. If he has made no great book he has made a great reputation. At Toronto his public appearances have become rare. But he is still a member of the governing body of the University of Toronto and occasionally he can be induced to say a few words to the students. Most of them have been taught to believe and do believe that his views on the political destiny of Canada are mischievous. His views they hate, but him they love. When he rises to speak he is always greeted by prolonged cheers, and he never sits down without having said in polished phrase some words fitted to make them clearer thinkers and gentler, purer, nobler men.

Governor Comer and Alabama.—In an article on Governor Comer of Alabama, Mr. Herbert Quick, a writer in *The Reader Magazine* (October), prefaces his paper in the following manner:

For one modest business man to have crushed a corporation machine which had held a great State helpless for a generation, and to have successfully demanded of the people a new deal in its government, is a feat that makes the doer worthy of study. Such is Braxton Bragg Comer, who embodies "Progressivism" as against "Standpatism" in Alabama.

Mr. Quick then goes on to describe Governor Comer's political evolution. It is as intricate as it is interesting. It is the powerful story of the honest successful business man suddenly awakened to the duties of civic righteousness and the herculean struggle against wrong which follows such an awakening. Single-handed, Mr. Comer forced his principles before the public of Alabama, until he was

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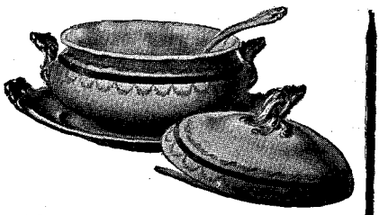

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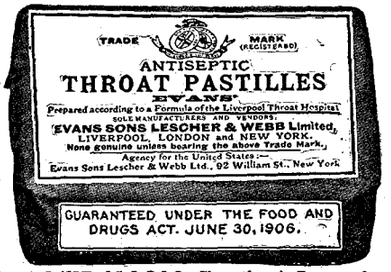
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finally put in a position to make a contest for the governorship. Mr. Quick tells thus of the struggle:

The "white man's primary" is the real election in the Gulf States, and before this went Comer, now known and feared, for his last struggle with the machine. With the magnificent assurance of the real leader, he told the people that what he wanted in this election was—everything. He would trouble them, if they pleased, for the governorship, the lieutenant-governorship, the rest of the commission, and both branches of the legislature. Then he could get laws for rate-making, against the pass and the lobby, and the like. To this stature had grown the "man by the name of Comer," who had spoken to strangers from the doorstep! The State machine pinched itself, found it was no dream, and rose to the fray. No gage of battle was now thrown down by minatory Colonel Faulkner. The lion's skin was all too short for the Comer peril, and must be eked out by the fox's. So the machine found a good, easy man, who was a natural orator, put in his mouth demands more radical than Comer's, knocked the head out of the "barrel," distributed the gum shoes, and moved on the enemy's works.

This natural orator was the handsome, eloquent, convivial, jovial, and kind-hearted lieutenant-governor, Dr. R. M. Cunningham, who challenged Mr. Comer to a joint debate, and fared as did the first opponent of Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, in Johnson's first campaign. In both cases it was a spell-binder against the man with the bludgeon of facts. Dr. Cunningham felt at once that new standards of discussion had been set up. His eloquent tributes to the beauty of Alabama's women and the chivalry of her sons were as fine as heart could wish. Comer stuck to freight rates. Cunningham cried out in polished periods for good roads. Everybody is for good roads, said Comer, but how about the pass evil and the lobby? Cunningham drew tears as he spoke for the "old veterans." Comer replied that he was one of them, while Cunningham was not; but how about reciprocal demurrage? Then Cunningham came over to Comer's platform, and demanded more reform than did Comer. Comer, clinging to his man like a bulldog, replied that this was unconstitutional nonsense. Gradually it dawned on the spellbinder that something was walking remorselessly over him, trampling out his political life, and that the something was Braxton Bragg Comer, the man who could not make a speech. Comer carried sixty of the sixty-seven counties of the State, and won by twenty thousand votes.

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A Bit of a Hole.—DOCTOR—"Your husband will be all right now."

WIFE—"What do you mean? You told me he couldn't live a fortnight ago."

"Well, I'm going to cure him. Surely you are glad?"

"Puts me in a bit of a hole. I've bin and sold all his clothes to pay for his funeral."—*Weekly Telegraph.*

Getting Right.—POSSIBLE BOARDER—"Ah, that was a ripping dinner, and if that was a fair sample of your meals I should like to come to terms."

SCOTCH FARMER—"Before we gang any farther, was that a fair sample o' year appetite?"—*Weekly Telegraph.*

A Question of Endurance.—"How long will the editor be engaged?"

"How long kin ye wait?"—*The Circle.*

A Real Freak.—"Better send an inspector down to see what's the matter with this man's meter," said the cashier in the gas company's office to the superintendent.

"Oh!" began the superintendent, "we throw complaints about meters—"

"This is no complaint. He sends a check for the amount of his bill and says it's 'very reasonable.'"—*The Catholic Standard and Times.*

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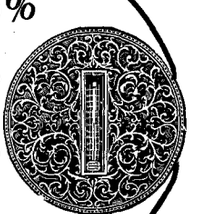

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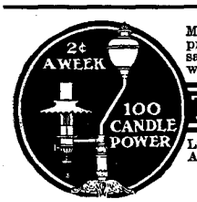

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"I hope so," answered the automobilist. "It will be a joke on the country sheriffs."—*Washington Post.*

Skeptical.—A skeptic is a man who always puts mucilage on the back of a postage-stamp.—*New York Times.*

A Pertinent Question.—Tommy had been punished.

"Mama," he sobbed, "did your mama whip you when you were little?"

"Yes, when I was naughty."

"And did her mama whip her when she was little?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"And was she whipt when she was little?"

"Yes."

"Well," inquired the child, his brain cleared by the position he had just occupied, "who started it, anyway?"—*Answers.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 1.—The new railroad bridge over the Pasig River, near Fort McKinley, falls, injuring three Americans and twenty Filipinos.

November 2.—A plot to kill Prince George of Servia is frustrated.

November 4.—America purchases all the gold, about $2,000,000, in the open market in London.

November 5.—H. L. Sprague, of New York, brings suit against J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, to recover $2,500,000 for alleged breach of contract regarding the disposition of the Canada Atlantic Railway.

November 6.—The Netherlands Government presents a bill to Parliament to reclaim forty thousand acres of land from the Zuyder Zee.

Thirteen men are killed by an explosion on the German schoolship *Blücher.*

November 7.—The Presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador meet at Amapola and declare for peace in Central America.

Domestic.

November 1.—The Governors of Georgia, North Carolina, and Alabama hold a conference at Atlanta on the general situation in the South regarding railroad passenger rates.

November 2.—Shipments of gold from Europe to America to date reach almost to the $30,000,000 mark.

November 3.—President Roosevelt decides that an extra session of Congress is not needed to relieve the money stringency.

November 4.—Four thousand miners go on strike at Danville, Ill., objecting to being paid by check.

Meat dealers announce a general advance in prices.

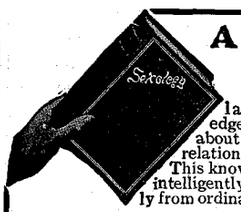
November 5.—One man is killed and three are wounded in an election-day riot in Kentucky.

November 6.—Receivers are appointed for the New York State Steel Company of Buffalo.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt offers the city of Newport, R. I., a $100,000 Y. M. C. A. building in memory of his father.

Novemeber 7.—The President issues a statement declaring the results of Tuesday's elections extremely gratifying.

Federal Judge Wellborn, at Los Angeles, Cal., fines the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company $330,000 for rebating.



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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"A. S. K.," Cleveland, O.—"Why do the papers and periodicals persist in using the spelling *pajamas* for 'pyjamas'? I would like to know why somebody does not spell it correctly just once; it would be a big relief to me to see it correctly spelled."

The word referred to is derived from the Hindustani *paĕjāmā* and is spelled correctly in any of the forms given below. Of these, the STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the first: (1) pajamas; (2) paijamas; (3) pajamahs; (4) pyjamas; (5) pyjammas. Each one of the foregoing forms has the sanction of usage and all are recorded by English, Indian, and Anglo-Indian dictionaries.

"A. M. C.," Randolph, Vt.—"Will you kindly state the difference between *person* and *individual*?"

The word *person* designates "a human being as including body and mind; a man, woman, or child; an individual." The word *individual* designates "anything that can not be divided or separated into parts without losing its identity; that which has definite and continuous existence; *a single person, animal, or thing; especially*, a human being." The distinction between these words is that *person* almost always denotes a human being (the exception being that in certain theological uses it is related to substance), and the word *individual* may be applied to persons and objects animate or inanimate.

"J. L. M.," Springfield, Mass.—"Is the following sentence correct, 'It *is* time we *went* to bed'?"

The sentence is incorrect and is an example of mixt tenses—the verbs *is* and *went* being in the present and imperfect respectively. As a rule, the attraction of tenses requires that the tense of the dependent verb shall be present when that of the principal verb is present, and past when that of the principal verb is past. In the sentence cited the principal verb (*is*) being in the present tense its dependent verb (*went*) should be also in the same tense, but is not. Substitute "go" for "went," and the sentence is correct.

"H. V. B.," San José, Cal.—"(1) Is it correct to use the word *should* for the word *ought*? Are they interchangeable? (2) What, if any, is the difference between 'If I was' and 'If I were'?"

(1) There is a distinction between the words *should* and *ought*. Ought is the stronger word, holding most closely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes of imperative logical necessity; *should* may have the sense of moral obligation or may apply merely to propriety or expediency, as in the proverb, "The liar *should* have a good memory"—because he will have need of it. (2) Goold Brown says there is a difference between "If I were" and "If I was." He says that the indicative admits the fact, while the subjunctive supposes that he was not.

"J. E. H.," New York.—The correct pronunciation of the first word you cite is var (as in far) i-co-sĭl (ĭ as in machine); the second word is unknown to us.

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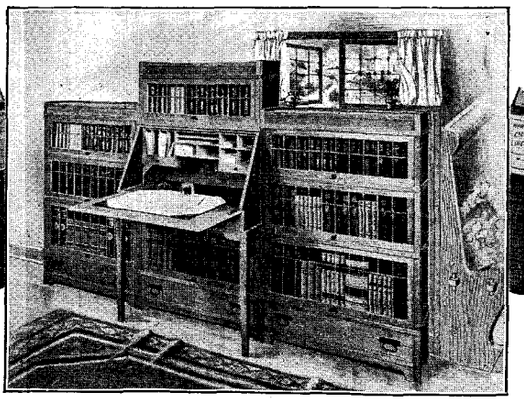

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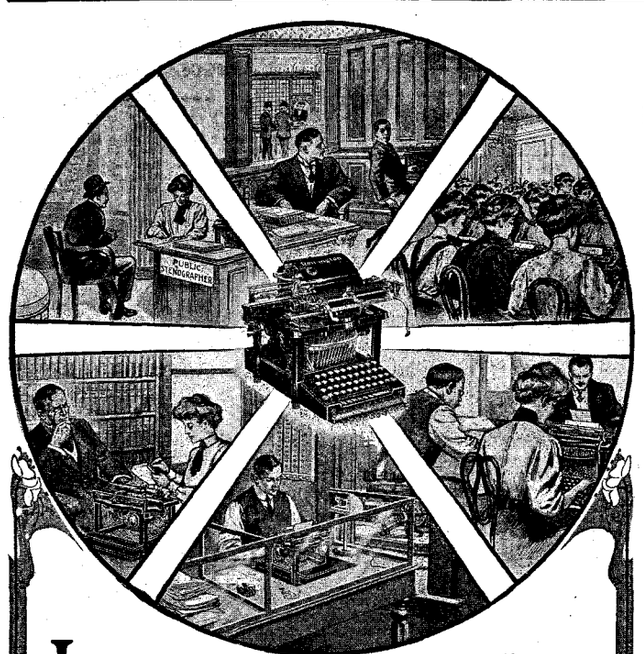

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